

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XV., No. 432.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 21, 1875.

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Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Oilmen,
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readers. —*Times of India*.

The Magazine should be in the hands of all.
—*Lucknow Times*.

It ought to be supported not merely in
Bengal, but also in other parts of India. —
Madras Standard.

If Mr. Aratoon, the Editor, is able every
month to come up to time with as entertain-
ing a miscellany, the success of his periodical
is ensured. We think the low rate of sub-
scription, Rs. 12 per annum, should make it a
popular magazine all over the East. —*Rangoon
Mail*.

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being able to number a periodical like the
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and we congratulate Mr. Owen Aratoon, the
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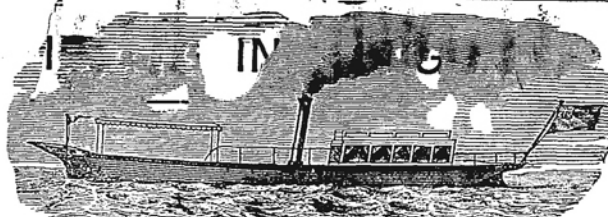
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1868 to 1872.

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for 1874. The work is immensely im-
proved this year, by a very full and complete
INDEX.

By the kind permission of the Editor of the
China Review, an able article on the "Peking
Gazette," by W. F. MAYERS, Esq., Chinese
Secretary to H. B. M. Legation, forms an
interesting and appropriate introduction.

To be had at the N.-C. Herald Office, at
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29th March, 1875.
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BOOK-BINDING.

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tf 2911 Shanghai, 23rd Sept., 1872.

THE
North-China Herald
AND
SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XV., No. 432. SHANGHAI, AUGUST 21, 1875. PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

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Shanghai, ...	
Received 8th July.	

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer in shade.		Hygrometer at 9.00 A.M.		WIND.		Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Force.	Direction.	
Ag.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	29.800	84.5	91.0	76.0	85.5	79.5	2	S. S. E.	..
15	29.802	87.0	90.5	80.0	88.0	81.0	3	S. E.	..
16	29.803	86.5	90.5	79.5	86.0	82.0	6	S. E.	..
17	29.650	85.0	87.0	82.5	84.5	80.0	7	E. S. E.	..
18	29.350	81.5	83.5	76.5	79.5	79.0	8	E. N. E.	5.50
19	29.550	74.0	76.0	69.0	72.0	69.5	8	N. W.	2.16
20	29.753	73.0	75.0	70.5	72.5	69.0	4	W. N. W.	0.03

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12 estimated.

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 19th instant, the wife of D. VARES SMITH, of a son.
At Shanghai, on the 19th instant, the wife of R. DUNMAN, of a son.
At Shanghai, on the 20th instant, Mrs. W. BIRT, of a daughter.
At Hankow, on Sunday, the 15th August, the wife of R. M. JOHNSON, United States Consul, of a son.
At Hongkong, on the 9th August, Mrs. A. DROEGE, of a son.
On the 5th July, at Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, the wife of DAVID MCLEAN, of a son.
On the 30th June, at Richmond, Surrey, Lady FAUNCEFOTE, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On August 3rd, on board the P. & O. steamship *Gwalior*, between Hongkong and Singapore, WILLIAM CURTIS, Esq., aged 48, formerly of Brighton, Sussex, England.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per str. *China*, from Hongkong—44 Chinese. Per str. *Fire Queen*, from Chinkiang—Mr. Morgan. Per P. M. str. *Oregonian*, from Japan Ports—Mrs. Twigg and child, Mrs. Hayden and servt., Miss Hogan, Miss Remusat, Miss Millboe, Madame Mori, Messrs. G. Rogers, F. Howlden, J. MacBean, W. H. Macomber, L. C. Masfen and servt., B. W. Nazer, D. J. Webster, Airback; 30 in steerage. Per M. M. str. *Meikong*, from Marseilles—M.M. Riffait and Hinard. From Singapore—Mr. Whitehead. From Saigon—M. Pelissier. From Hongkong—Mr. Mowrajee and Mr. Muller. Per M.B. str. *Kanagawa Maru*, from Yokohama—C. A. Schatschkoff, Consul-General for Russia; Lieut. Schultz; 3 Europeans; 1 Chinese in steerage. From Kobe—Messrs. S. Gordon, S. Reynell and A. R. Morris. From Nagasaki—the Hon. H. Edwardes and servant, Mr. Horowitz, and 1 Japanese Lady; 2 Japanese; 1 Chinese in steerage. Per str. *Taku*, from Foochow—Messrs. Addicks and Meyers; 4 Japanese; 25 Chinese. Per str. *Yungning*, from Hankow—One European. From Chinkiang—Mr. Kermath. Per str. *Bellona*, from Hamburg—One European. Per str. *Lee Yuen*—25 Chinese. Per str. *Amoy*—Capt. J. Mooney; 63 Chinese.—Per P. & O. str. *Surat*, from Hongkong—Lieut. C. Prater, Lieut. Bedford, Messrs. W. J. B. Warrington, J. Campbell, Soden, S. Hutherot; 43 Chinese. Per str. *Tunsin*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Stott.

DEPARTED.—Per P.M. str. *Oregonian*, for Nagasaki—Mr. E. A. Fabris; 5 Chinese in steerage. For Higo—Mr. J. Crofts; 4 Chinese in steerage. For Yokohama—Mr. D. Nowrojee and servant; 6 Chinese in steerage. For San Francisco—Messrs. J. T. Addicks and J. G. Meyers. Per str. *Taku*, for Chefoo—Mr. M. S. Gubbay.

LEAVING.—Per P. & O. steamer *Malwa*, for Hongkong—Messrs. John Crees and C. Sambles. For Southampton—Mr. Jochumsen.

ASTHMA and

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

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THE publication of the *North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 3.45 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUG. 21, 1875.

THE Home papers have lately been turning their attention to affairs in the extreme East. For once, the position of things in China awakens a little thought, and now and then some paper makes the discovery that, somehow or other, matters Chinese may really turn out to be of importance even in a European point of view. The view which we have all along urged, that the relations of China with the Ameer of Yarkand were really of some interest, as affecting more or less the position of Russia in Central Asia, have at last commenced to be commented on, and it is seen how seriously the wilful ignorance of the Home and Indian Governments on this point interfered with a just and reasonable policy. We, of course, cannot expect any very profound knowledge on these subjects from our Home contemporaries. To write on China or Central Asia, only demands a certain amount of *quasi* information, to be got out of any popular geography, and a considerable deal of vivid imagination. Thus, the *Pall Mall* tells us of Eastern Turkestan as a "jewel set in sand" and overrun successively by Mongol

and Koord, Buddhist and Mahomedan. What would the *Pall Mall* think of our writing of the valley of the Thames plundered by Lap and Zulu, and devastated by the religious wars of the Jews and Parsees? Now, as we have often said, the danger in the North-west of China is not that China will overrun Turkestan, or Turkestan China, but that the foolish persistence of China in attempting to carry on a hopeless campaign, is not only ruining its resources and inflicting burdens on trade which it cannot bear—but offers the tempting opportunity, so much desired, for interference on the part of Russia. Our Minister at Peking offered his intercession when a rupture seemed imminent with Japan, and kept his Government well posted in the various phases of the dispute; we wonder what information he has collected on the equally important subject of the relations of China with the North and West. The murder of poor Margary, and the questionable relations of the King of Burmah with the Indian Government, come in for a considerable amount of discussion. Very characteristically, the King got denounced in the most decisive terms, while the real perpetrators of the crime, the Chinese, seem to be forgotten in the storm of indignation raised against the potentate at Mandalay. It is quite true that we have many old scores to settle with the King; and it is also true that the town of Manwein is practically inaccessible except through his territory. On the other hand, the King has not been more faithless to his promises than has been the Government of China; while, moreover, as an accessory, he may have known and approved of the murder of Margary, he was not the actual perpetrator of the deed. No one would regret the fall of the useless and obstinate old potentate, but his fall would not be looked upon by the Chinese as a punishment for that crime. Although the murder of Margary is, fortunately, an isolated instance, it is only the result of Chinese policy carried to its natural conclusion. It is only the dread of prompt retribution which prevents similar deeds taking place in more important portions of the empire. In this respect, "Vigilant's" letter to the *Hour*, published in the *China Express* of the 25th June was not uncalled-for. The spirit which led to the murder of a solitary traveller in Yunnan, where the perpetrators thought themselves safe from future punishment, is not very different from that which displays itself in the "massacre fans" at Tientsin, where the prowess of a number of soldiers engaged in cutting to pieces an unarmed European in the person of the French Consul, is thought worthy of being published as an example of what Chinese troops are capable. The same spirit is exhibited in the various memorials of the Governors on the subject of Embas-

sies and Consulates in Foreign States. It is not with a view of learning the causes of the prosperity of European nations as compared with Chinese, that the Embassies are to be sent. It is not hoped that trade will be developed, or mutual intercourse promoted, but that there might be an "emigration of tea and silk merchants to the West, who could sell their own produce." Again, the reason of the appointment of Consuls is let out to be mainly the "settlement of litigation and the collection of taxes." The suspicion of this latter, it may be remembered, was the main reason why, when the subject was previously mooted by Sir Rutherford Alcock, the inhabitants of Hongkong were one and all opposed to what they, with reason, alleged would be taken advantage of to introduce into the colony a wholesale system of espionage and extortion. The danger of the situation we take to be that public attention in England is being turned too much to the *laches* of the petty sovereign of Burmah, while the far more important subject of the causes which have led to the murder of Margary, and to other fortunately as yet less heinous crimes, are in danger of being slurred over.

Summary of News.

The American mail of the 15th July arrived on the 15th instant, by the P. M. str. *Oregonian*.

The English mail of the 9th July arrived yesterday, by the P. & O. str. *Surat*.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe, by the P. & O. str. *Mahva*.

The following telegrams have been received:—

Alexander Collie absconded. Bail escheated. Ballantyne withdraws.

Several questions of importance were discussed at the meeting of Treaty Consuls on the 5th inst. It is very disappointing to find that the promised chart of the Bund line has not yet been prepared by the Harbour Master's Department. The best plan would be for the two Councils to draw up a joint plan, and try to get that accepted.—The Dutch Engineers seem to have been able to come over from Japan after all, and are at work on the Woosung Bar.—The question of improving the position of the Mixed Court has been under consideration; but nothing definite has been arrived at.—In view of the frequent interference incurred by foreigners going into the interior on pleasure trips, it is proposed to improve the form of passport.—The Chinese troops question also came up for discussion, and it was stated that the Taotai had said the men would be sent away at an early opportunity. And in fact, a first detachment left for Chinkiang, en route for Yangchow and Senchow-foo (on the borders of Shantung) on Tuesday.

We print, on another page, the half-yearly report of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. A net profit seems to have been made on the half-year of \$260,023. But this has to be set aside to meet further losses on

old accounts, and there will again be no dividend. Mr. Maclean estimated actual losses at \$116,888, and, "taking the doubtful accounts as eventually turning out all bad, the further total losses to be at the outside \$340,000." The Directors have accordingly written off \$153,000, which includes the \$116,888 estimated loss (less certain portions since recovered), \$41,000 actually lost thus far out of the \$340,000, and all probable losses by recent failures. Of the remaining \$299,000, the Directors anticipate that probably half will turn out good. It would seem, therefore, that at least another \$150,000 will have to be written off, against which there is \$106,026 carried forward to this half-year's account. The \$100,000 at credit of reserve, and \$43,534 at credit of Marine Insurance account, are still there to meet further claims. The report is satisfactory in so far that it shows the current business of the bank is good, and that the bottom of old losses seems to have been really reached at last. The abstract of assets and liabilities shows a decrease of over 5 millions in deposits and \$900,000 in notes, and a corresponding decrease of 6 millions in exchange remittances. As regards cash, the Bank's position is very strong; it held, on the 30th June, close on 11 millions of cash and Government securities, against 13½ millions of notes and deposits. The decrease in deposits is not altogether disadvantageous; for the Bank was undoubtedly too plethoric before. Mr. Nicaise, who had been appointed to the board in the stead of Mr. Heard, has resigned, and Mr. McIver has been appointed to the vacancy. Mr. H. B. Gibb has been appointed auditor, in the stead of Mr. F. W. Mitchell.

We print, on another page, the correspondence that has been addressed to the Treaty Consuls on the subject of taxation in the Settlement. The word *lekin* is a misnomer in the case. It is not only *lekin* taxation, but taxation of any kind that is illegal. What is really levied, is 2½ per cent. transit duty on imports. Grey Shirtings are charged the same for transit to the Maloo as for transit to Soochow; and this is directly in contravention of the treaty. A difference seems to have suggested itself in many people's minds between opium and other goods. A sentimental difference there may be. But legal difference there is none. Imports are freed, by the mere fact of paying import duty, from further taxation within the limits of the port. Whether the article is called Opium or Orleans, cannot affect its legal status here. It is only when it gets outside that the first is abandoned to the tender mercies of the Chinese, and the second is protected by a treaty stipulation that it shall not be taxed more than 2½ per cent. in transit to its destination in the interior.

A correspondent criticises very severely the Council's letter to the Foreign Consuls, on the subject; and we cannot but agree that their action in the matter has been weak. It is a mistake to be too anxious to forge chains for oneself; and the cry of the Council for instructions, is very much of this nature. The Consuls are a responsible body, and very much

interfered in their utterances and their actions, accordingly; while the Council is sufficiently irresponsible to be able to act with considerable freedom in a case where uncompromising action is required. Why then cannot it exercise its own discretion, and take some responsibility on its own shoulders, instead of appealing at every step for a definition of its powers? Let it act, and wait for the Consuls' opinion till its action is assailed. If any one of the members found a burglar in his house, would he leave him there to work his will, pending advice from his Consul as to whether he was justified in hindering proceedings? Well! there are the realities; and two legal interpretations of the treaties if the original language is not clear enough. And here are men daily and openly infringing the treaties!

The Quinsan affair has been at last settled, on terms which are likely to prevent any further annoyance to foreigners in that district. The arrest of a certain number of the rioters having been at last effected, H. B. M. Vice-Consul, Mr. Davenport, accompanied by Chang as the Taotai's deputy, went up to Quinsan on Saturday to be present at the trial. The case was tried before Liu, the new Hsien of the district; Fan, who was displaced for misconduct in the affair, and who had been ordered to attend—neglecting to do so in an appearance. Ten prisoners were produced, besides the wounded man, who was led in looking more ghastly than ever, and supported by two others. How he contrives to keep up this appearance is mystery. The Taotai's *weiquens* probably did an inkling, as they appeared amused at his entry. The men produced were identified by Mr. Cooper as having taken part in the riot, and after discussion the following sentences were passed:—(1), The old Tepao, in consideration of his age (70 years), and of his having shown an inclination to behave properly towards the end of the riot, was let off. (2), Theingleader who was captured by Mr. Verbeck, and has undergone a long imprisonment in Shanghai, was flogged. (3), The other of the wounded man, who has so been imprisoned in Shanghai, was let off in consideration of that imprisonment.

(4), 40 blows and 45 days' cangue. (5), An old man, let off flogging in consideration of his age, but cangued. (7, 8, 9), 1 month's cangue for the riot, and cangued for impertinence to the Magistrate. (10), 45 days' cangue. Great disinclination as shown to punish Nos. 7, 8, & 9; and it is surmised they were arrested on the understanding they should not be punished;—such compromises are not unknown in Chinese custom; and the impertinence as, perhaps, remembrance on this plea.—Mr. Davenport further arranged that a proclamation should be posted, warning the natives to treat foreigners who go to shoot game, with courtesy. They are not to interfere with them, nor to snatch away their game when it is shot. In case such an accident as a foreigner shooting a Chinaman does unfortunately happen, the case is to be reported to the magistrate, who will take the necessary action.—We congratulate the Consulate on having brought about this settlement, which is

chiefly due to the firm tone taken, and the tenacity with which Mr. Medhurst and Mr. Davenport have pressed the case. We suspect moreover that the punishments inflicted in Court do not represent the total. There has been squeezing going on besides.

At the U. S. Consulate-General, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the adjourned case of "*Liu Sun-kee v. Cunningham*" (Messrs. Russell & Co.), was resumed, and on certain points concluded, before Geo. F. Seward, Esq., Consul-General, and Messrs. J. Rowse and H. B. Endicott, Associates. The case had stood adjourned since the 2nd July last, for convenience sake, and publicity had been withheld at the request of both sides. The present plaintiff, who at two different periods was compradore at Tientsin for the defendants—his services extending from 1862 to 1873, with a slight break—was sued by them in the Mixed Court, to recover a large sum alleged to be due from him on the settlement of his accounts at the final severance of the connection. Judgment was given by Chên for Messrs. Russell & Co., for upwards of Tls. 6,000. Upon this, the present plaintiff, who complains that Chên would not permit him to enter into an explanation of his general transactions with the firm, commenced an action against them to recover Tls. 9,264.97 for wages and disbursements on their behalf, during the two periods above-named. The gist of the case turned upon the agreement which he said was made with him by Messrs. Russell & Co., but which they deny.—Thursday afternoon, judgment was delivered on the two points, as to whether there had been a full and final settlement of accounts between the parties in 1869, and again in 1873. The Court decreed in effect that the settlement of 1869 was full and final, but that there was not sufficient evidence to prove a final settlement in 1873. We give the full text in another column.—The result of this decree is that the whole of the accounts between 1869 and 1873 will have to be investigated, if the case is proceeded with. At present it stands adjourned until the 28th September.

It will have been noticed in our reports of Mixed Court cases recently, that charges against jinricksha coolies, for obstructing the public thoroughfares, have been frequent, and that the mild and ineffective punishments inflicted by Chên have been superseded by the rather harsh sentence of fifty blows with the bamboo on each delinquent. It is said that there seems to be a growing disinclination on the part of the Foreign public to use the majority of the vehicles that now ply for hire, owing not only to the bad condition of the vehicles themselves, but to the uncleanly appearance of the coolies who draw them, and behind whom it is not by any means pleasant to sit. The want of patronage thus induced, has led to such keen competition among the coolies whenever a chance fare presents itself that, in their haste to obtain it, they obstruct the free passage of the thoroughfare; while others, again, crawling in search of hire, too frequently wheel their vehicles to the footpath, and, turning the shafts

across it, compel foot-passengers either to turn aside or to step over them, producing in either case both annoyance and obstruction. The Police are doing all they can, not only to compel cleanliness in the vehicles, but also to prevent the nuisances described. The task, however, seems to grow upon their hands, and it may not be amiss to try and find a reason for it. Under the system of hire at present followed by the jinricksha proprietors, it appears the vehicles are let out indiscriminately to any coolies who apply for them, and therefore it is possible there may be a complete change every day. Moreover, a coolie who is a thief one day, a beggar the next, and perhaps a jinricksha propeller the third, will not be particular as to a regular fee for hire,—and neither is he particular about turning his vehicle over to any other equally woe-begone comrade, should he be lucky enough to earn sufficient, early in the day, to pay his own hiring fee and buy rice and opium to last him the day. That such a system is bad, will hardly be questioned; but it will not be cured by bamboozing alone. Its removal rests very much with the proprietors themselves.

The fine weather which we have been enduring for the last fortnight, broke up Tuesday. After a light north-easterly breeze during the night, rain began to fall in the morning, and showers continued at intervals through the day. About 5 p.m. very heavy rain began, and continued at intervals throughout the night and the following day, with heavy gusts of wind. The barometer fell as low as 29.28. There was every indication of bad weather at sea.

An unusual occurrence took place on the river Thursday, shortly after noon. The flood tide came in with a "bore," about four feet in height, and some damage was, in consequence, done to various native craft on the river. At the entrance to the Soochow Creek, several small junks parted their moorings and came into collision with one of the Astor House water-boats, doing considerable damage. Another cargo-boat, laden with water-melons, that was being yulohed just clear of the bridge, was capsized. A scene of great confusion ensued on both sides the creek after the bore had passed; adventurers intent upon spoil, putting off in small sampans to fish out the melons floating in the water, some venturing even to swim after them. We learn that damage has been done to the wharves on the Pootung shore, where also several sampans came to grief. It is satisfactory, however, to know that there is no report of loss of life.

The bad weather of course prevented the usual Wednesday evening concert in the Public Garden.

A concert advertised by Signora Palmieri for Thursday was also postponed on account of the weather.

A Simla telegram in the *Calcutta Englishman* of the 13th July says the demand made by Sir Douglas Forsyth, and refused by the King of Burmah, was limited to the passage of an escort; and on this the Government is determined to insist. The *Englishman* also notes the subservient

tone of the King's late "tributary" address to Peking, and contrasts it with the requirement to which we submit, that a British Envoy should take off his boots in his presence.

Telegrams received Tuesday, say the Queen's speech referred to the Yunnan outrage in firm language. No effort should be omitted to have a strict investigation, and to have the guilty punished.

We have news from Szechuen, which confirms the report from Burmah that the Chinese are assembling troops in Yunnan. The Taotai and the Chentai had marched from Tali-foo at the head of a large force, for Ten-yi-chow, on the frontiers of Burmah, with the avowed intention of fighting the English in case they dared to enter Yunnan. There was considerable excitement in consequence, in the district.

Another correspondent writes: The connivance of the Government of China in the attack on the Yunnan Expedition is now undoubted. It was known here as early as the 10th February, that Mr. Margary was to be the victim of some outrage. It is an affair which the English cannot pass over. They will be obliged to have recourse to arms.

The Dutch corvette *Curacao* left her anchorage and steamed down the river yesterday afternoon, on her way to Batavia, her ultimate destination.

The schooner *Almatia* arrived in the river on Saturday with one of the boilers, &c., of the wrecked steamer *Lapte*.

The new Consul-General for Russia, C. A. Schatschkoff, Esq. has arrived from Europe. Shanghai will be his official place of residence.

The steamer *Flamingo* arrived in port Sunday morning, on her third trip from Formosa, with troops, and came to an anchorage in the lower section. On the turn of the flood tide she went up to the Kiangnan Arsenal, there to disembark her passengers. She was almost immediately followed by one the gunboats of the Foochow fleet, with the commander and his staff, and a large number of troops.

A Chinese soldier fell overboard from the chartered troopship *Flamingo* Sunday morning, while at anchor just outside the Lightship. A life-buoy was thrown towards him, and preparations were made for lowering a boat; but the P.M.S.S. Co.'s str. *Oregonian*, on passage to Shanghai, also saw the man, and lowering a boat, rescued him, and brought him on to Shanghai.

The troops are in course of being removed to Chinkeang by the steamers of the C. M. S. N. Co.

The S. S. N. Co.'s str. *Fusiyama* arrived in the river on Saturday, in tow of the *Nanking* and *Honan*; she having been successfully floated. She has been docked in the Company's dock. The steamer is, we are told, in better condition than was expected; she has altered her shape very slightly, and it is supposed that the repairs required will not be very expensive.

The British ship *Scindia*, Capt. Harrison, met with severe weather in Lat. 27.09 N. and Long. 122.30 E., during which she carried away the screw of the steering apparatus, necessitating a return to port

for repairs. She left this port for Hongkong on the 6th inst., and returned to Woosung Tuesday, having lost some sails in the river during a heavy squall.

On Tuesday, while some Chinamen were dragging in the river, near the mouth of Yang-king-pang, to recover the body of a boy who had fallen overboard from a boat and was drowned, they brought up the body of Mr. Watson, engineer of the tugboat *Fokelin*, who had been missing since the night of the 2nd instant. On that night he was seen walking on the unprotected pontoon at which the tugboat was moored, and is supposed to have walked accidentally into the water.

A correspondent calls our attention to a marked innovation in the mode of conducting certain native religious ceremonials on the river, with the view of propitiating the souls of the drowned. This is a yearly observance, and priests and other officials go afloat in boats, accompanied by the relatives of the drowned persons, beating gongs, and burning incense paper which is thrown into the water. The boats have hitherto been separately yulohed, but at the performance of the rite on Wednesday evening last, they were towed in line by a steam launch!

We have to acknowledge the *Customs Gazette* for the second Quarter of 1875. The chief features of the Shanghai tables have been already noticed. The total revenue has been Tls. 3,241,741 against Tls. 3,089,536 in the same quarter of 1874. This *Gazette* contains 43 pages of précis of fines and confiscations, but these seem to include two Quarters.

We have to acknowledge a copy of the China and Japan Pocket Diary for 1876. The China and Japan Pocket Diary and Almanac was first published in 1875, and was chiefly designed for nautical men, and those connected with shipping; but Mr. Bergman has added a number of tables to the second publication, which he anticipates will increase its utility and commend it to the general public.

We are indebted to the Superintendent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, for a map showing the company's cables in Europe and Asia, as well as the northern and southern lines from hence to Europe with which its local cable is connected. The Company's own cable runs from Vladivostock via Nagasaki to Hongkong; connecting at the former place with the Russian line to St. Petersburg, and at the latter with the "China Submarine." In Europe, it has apparently three cables between Great Britain and Denmark and Norway, and one between Denmark and Russia.

The following ridiculous announcement, which we copy from the *Academy* of July 3rd, is on a par with the statements commented on last week with reference to the position of a certain visitor to England:—"There has just arrived at Paris a most interesting collection of Chinese works of art, brought over by M. Sichel. It appears the late Emperor Kienlong (*sic*), anxious to replace his treasures destroyed in the burning of the Summer Palace by the French and English troops, sent emissaries to every part of his dominions to collect

them; but on the death of the Emperor, the guardians of his infant successor caused the whole to be sold by public auction. M. Sichel was one of the chief purchasers," &c., &c., &c. Now it may be worth while asking, to whom are the misstatements so barefacedly put forward in some of these cases, due. There is sometimes a circumstantiality so marked, as in the present case, that we must believe the newspapers have been made tools of. It is unlikely that the *Academy* would invent so silly a tale; but the public who buy curiosities might like to be tickled with the notion of an Imperial auction.

The only news from PEKING is that it is intensely hot, and that the Dálai Lama of Thibet is dead.

From TIENSIN we have similar complaints of heat. Nothing is known of the progress of negotiations in the Yunnan affair, but it is believed the Chinese incline to yield.—Having concluded the negotiations about the Treaty, the Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires leaves in a few days for Peking, where he will take up his residence in Dr. Williams' house, lately occupied by General Raasloff. He is likely to stay in Peking during the winter. I mentioned in a former letter that Li Hung-chang had subscribed Tls. 500 for the benefit of Mr. Meadows' family. I am glad to hear that Dr. Elmore has also subscribed a similar sum.

Messrs. Spencer and Wolff write from CHINKIANG on the 18th August:—"Only a limited business has been done in Piece Goods during the past week, as holders are firm in demanding higher rates than dealers are willing to pay; but as prices continue to harden in Shanghai, they will be compelled to give way soon, stocks in the country not being large.

Messrs. Gordon Brothers write from HANKOW on the 16th August:—"Dealers still limit themselves to purchases of grey cottons, other manufactures being almost neglected. During the early part of the period under review, rates underwent a slight decline, of which buyers took advantage; latterly, however, symptoms of improvement have been apparent, and our market closes rather firmer."—Musters of 3rd crop Tea were shewn on this market on the 6th instant, but so far only two chops have been settled at Tls. 15.50 per picul. The quality generally is most undesirable, the leaf being very mixed and inferior. Settlements during the fortnight only amount to 5,200 chests, and prices paid are about Tl. 1 under those quoted in our last circular. Natives, not meeting with much response from buyers at this port, have shipped the bulk of their Teas to Shanghai. Stock is estimated at about 6,000 chests. The total Export to date is 2,618,519 lbs. over that of last year, and Re-exports likewise shew an increase of 699,289 lbs. The following figures indicate the entire business to date (inclusive of Kiukiang Teas), as contrasted with the same date last year:—

	1875.	1874.	1875.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For London	306,300	256,840	49,460
" Russia	119,890	100,360	19,530
" Shanghai	100,460	161,420	60,960
	526,650	518,620	

Editorial Selections.

THE YUNNAN OUTRAGE.

FROM all that can be learned, the British Government seems disposed to press with a decided hand the settlement of the Yunnan affair. Now that at last it has disclosed its intentions, there seems little left to be desired, except that those intentions may find firm expression at the hands of our Minister in China. In one respect, there is perhaps a difference between the present trouble with China, and those that have preceded it. It has been made an exclusively Governmental affair, and the British residents here have been kept as studiously in the dark as if they had no interest whatever in the course of events. Doubtless, the particular event was more immediately a matter for the Government to take up; but it is so associated with other matters purely commercial, that its full bearing cannot be apprehended unless the two are considered together. The great object of our treaties with China has been to increase the commercial intercourse between the contracting countries. The great object of the Chinese Government ever has been, and still is, to restrict this communication. With this object in view, it twists every clause of the treaties to suit its own purposes, and when these cannot be warped any further, it simply ignores them. The right of travel and commerce in the interior was one of the points assured, or supposed to be assured, by the Treaty of Tientsin. By ingenious shifts and pretexts, the Chinese Government first got these clauses postponed, then clogged with so many stipulations as to be entirely ineffective, and finally ended by ignoring them altogether. Long impunity had rendered them presumptuous; they had succeeded in turning back Cooper, Richthofen, and every other traveller who sought to open communications with the extreme West. No notice had been taken of these reiterated breaches of good faith; and when at last by Colonel Browne's expedition, a more serious movement was made, they calculated that the same impunity would attend their actions. The same measures which could be made use of to stop a solitary traveller like Cooper, were manifestly inadequate to turn back an expedition such as that of Colonel Browne's, and accordingly the preparations increased in proportion to the magnitude of the undertaking. Unfortunately, poor Margary was lured to destruction, and offered up as a victim to Chinese cowardice and bad faith. The crime was a heavier one than had been previously committed, but the intention was the same; the desire at all hazards to keep the Western frontiers closed. Somehow or other, it seems to have been felt that the practical opening of the West of China would lead to a more stringent

observance of the clauses of the Treaties referring to inland trade. The extreme dislike to press the proper carrying out of the Treaty, which prevailed where trade was only carried on along the seaboard, and at certain fixed ports, could not prevail where an interior trade was to be instituted. For trade to exist at all in the West, it would be necessary to see that Treaty rights were duly observed; and if Treaty rights were to be observed in the West, it would naturally follow that a little more pressure would be brought to bear on the East, to ensure their carrying out there also. At all hazards then, the opening of the West was to be opposed. These ideas seem unfortunately to have got into the hands of a fanatic, and a fanatic of the worst description, as he had not the excuse of being a conscientious man. Li Si-tai disliked Foreigners, but he was equally ready to be a rebel against his own Government, or a bandit, at a moment's notice. Notoriously weak, the Chinese Government, to turn the energies of such men from a course likely to injure itself, appoints them to some post where it thinks they may have an opportunity of making use of them outside. Chen Kwoh-jui was known as a dangerous character, and was permitted to get up the massacre at Tientsin; and, apparently, Li Si-tai, for the same reason, was made the tool of the Government in Yunnan—sufficiently recognised to have control over the troops and to bear messages to the King of Burmah; yet, it was hoped, in such a position that, if necessary, the Government at Peking could deny responsibility for his actions. Though Chen Kwoh-jui escaped at Tientsin the just punishment for his misdeeds, he still involved the Government in so great a difficulty that it found it advantageous to throw discredit on him. Advantage was taken of other events to degrade him, and he had to retire into privacy, glad that no worse fate awaited him. Every effort will probably be made to shield his compatriot Li, but it is unlikely that he will again be found in a responsible position. He acted, in fact, not wisely, but too well. He succeeded in turning back the exploring party, but he did it in a manner which has caused serious complications to his Government, and which will probably result in the official opening of the Western frontier. This will be the crime for which he will suffer in the estimation of the Chinese Government. The murder of Margary was a false step, because it brought down the long suppressed indignation of the British Government, but it was not a crime to be punished without regard to its political bearing.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY IN EGYPT AND PARTHIA.

It is curious to observe how, at different epochs, similar conditions have produced very similar results. The

Foreign Settlements in China, notably that at Shanghai, and the extra-territorial clauses which have been found necessary in treaties with Asiatic nations, have seemed peculiarly the offspring of the nineteenth century; and, as something new, have met with the disapprobation of those who fancied they saw in them something derogatory to the dignity of the State. These *imperia in imperio*, it is curious to relate, are really no modern invention, but are as old as the first commencement of intercourse between the East and the West. In fact, we may find their germs even in ancient Egypt, so far back as the seventh century before the Christian era. Like the Chinese, the Egyptians were an exclusive people. Though ambitious of conquests abroad, they rather discouraged the presence of Foreign traders. Psammiticus, one of twelve confederated kings who ruled over Egypt, by his address succeeded in becoming sole monarch. In this he was aided by certain Greeks. An oracle had declared that he would be revenged on the others, who had banished him, when men of brass had appeared from the sea. As he wandered about the marshes at the mouth of the Nile, two Greek vessels, on a half trading half plundering expedition, put in; and, seeing in the crews clad in brazen armour the fulfilment of the oracle, he took heart, made a compact with the Greeks, and with their aid and the assistance of those Egyptians who were friendly towards him, finally succeeded in overcoming his rivals. In recompense for the help so opportunely given, he settled the Greeks in a city of their own with a small district adjoining, on the Pelusiac mouth of the Nile, a little below the city of Butastis. Here the Greek settlement remained for nearly one hundred and twenty years, till Amasis removed it to Memphis. Of the Greeks who settled there, Herodotus informs us that they were the first people of a different language who settled in Egypt. In his days, the docks for ships and the ruins of their buildings still remained. Amasis, the ruler who moved the first Greek settlement, was disposed to be friendly towards the Greeks, and to open up the country generally to Foreign trade. He gave them the city of Naucratis for such as arrived in Egypt with the object of settling. Those who did not wish to settle, but only came there on trading voyages, had certain ports allotted, where they might erect temples and altars. Even in these outposts they seem to have had exclusive jurisdiction over their own people; the Greek cities appointing certain officers, not unlike modern Consuls, to regulate their commercial affairs. Previously to the reign of Amasis, Naucratis had been the only place in Egypt where Foreign trade was permitted, and if any Foreigner arrived at any other mouth of the Nile, he was obliged to swear that he had done so against his will, and

having taken this oath had to sail in the same ship to the Canopic mouth; but if contrary winds prevented his doing this, he was forced to unload his goods and carry them round the Delta to Naukratis. After the conquests of Alexander in Asia, Greek merchants settled in many of the cities of Mesopotamia and Persia. Although the Seleucidae did not succeed in maintaining their power over these districts, the Greek merchants were found too useful to be expelled. The Parthian monarchs, who made themselves masters of Persia and the adjoining countries, granted them many privileges. Then as now European and Asiatic laws and customs could not be brought into accord, and an extra-territoriality even more complete than that under which we live was conceded to the Greek cities. These cities were comparatively numerous. One author mentions more than twenty-five. The chief of these cities was Seleucia on the Tigris. Its population was estimated at upwards of half a million; it was strongly fortified, and seems to have had allotted to it a certain district of agricultural land. It had, moreover, its own Municipal Council, elected by the inhabitants, and consisting of three hundred citizens. Unless when the parties within the walls chose to disagree, the Parthian Government never interfered with its Municipal affairs. The other towns, though not so privileged or so powerful, had their own Councils formed on a similar plan. It is curious to find that one of our own grievances was likewise with the Greeks a standing course of complaint. The rude and semi-disciplined Parthian soldiery were as great a source of annoyance to the orderly Greek cities, as are their counterparts the Chinese troops of to-day to the Foreign Settlements in Shanghai and elsewhere. The chief Parthian capital was at Ctesiphon, on the banks of the Tigris, and opposite to Seleucia. Here the Kings commonly spent the winter months of the year. It was said to have owed its origin to the wish of the Parthian Kings to spare the inhabitants of Seleucia the annoyance of having the rude Parthian troops too near. In this little matter of politeness, the Chinese Government might well learn a lesson, before more ill-feeling is engendered. The nearest approach to these Greek cities was probably to be found in the English and French settlements in India, before the attack of Suraj ud Dowlah on the British factory at Calcutta, and the subsequent tragedy of the Blackhole converted the East India Company from traders into conquerors. If these settlements had been left undisturbed, they might have continued as extra-territorialised communities, as did the corresponding Greek settlements, where the territorial sovereigns were wise enough to see the advantage to themselves arising from the encouragement of those centres of commerce. In

China, the Foreign settlements are as yet but infants—Shanghai, the oldest, scarcely numbering 30 years. It is evident that its future will depend much on the conduct of the Chinese Government. If the latter act with reasonable discretion, the Settlements may never be called on to assert themselves beyond their present disposition, which is certainly not aggressive. Too great a pressure by the Chinese Government, of its territorial sovereignty, will be almost certain to provoke an opposition which may or may not be serious, according to the circumstances of the moment.

THE TAXATION ON OPIUM.

While every one recognises the illegality of the taxes levied by the Chinese within the Settlement, on piece goods, there hangs a curious doubt in some people's minds as to the position of opium. The doubt is half sentiment, suggested by antipathy to the trade, but arises in part also from a real uncertainty as to the position of the drug. Yet the treaty is as explicit on this head as on any other.

By Treaty, all the goods mentioned in the Customs tariff (agreed to by Lord Elgin, at Shanghai, on the 8th November, 1858, with 10 rules attached thereto), are liable to the duties there enumerated, and no more, thus preventing the strangling of trade in these articles by further duties.—The restrictions upon trade in the following commodities, (which were previously contraband), were then relaxed, according to Rule 5:—Opium, cash, grain, pulse, sulphur, brimstone, saltpetre, and spelter. Infractions of the conditions of Rule 5, with regard to any of these articles, rendered them liable to confiscation. The articles named in Rule 3—viz., gunpowder, shot, cannon, fowling-pieces, rifles, muskets, pistols, and all other munitions of war, and salt, were declared contraband, and all trade in any of them, both import and export, was alike prohibited. The goods enumerated in Rule 2 were declared to be duty free. Rule 1 provided for "unenumerated goods."—This Treaty was certainly not sought by China. It was the result of force applied for the purpose of opening China to British trade, and its whole purport is to prevent the Chinese Government from levying duties which would have the effect of crushing trade. If opium is worth Tls. 100 a picul, and after the importer has paid Tls. 30 according to the rules, the Chinese can again levy any further tax they like upon it while still lying in the importer's godown, if it has been sold to a Chinese, they have only to levy another tax of Tls. 75 per picul, and stop the whole trade. As it is, they can do so after it has left the port, and that is disability enough, without stretching the language of the rules to mean that which would stultify the whole meaning and purpose of the Treaty. Up to the present time, however, the Chinese have, naturally enough, read the Treaty from their own point of view, regarding it as a nuisance forced upon them, mitigated no doubt by the Customs receipts, but which they would be glad to get rid of

altogether; and not being able to accomplish this, they simply endeavour to increase the "mitigation" to its fullest extent. We have calmly permitted them to carry out these "natural" feelings in the most active manner, so that not only do they openly keep tax-collectors or liken runners in the streets of the Settlement, to seize, with the assistance of the Municipal Police, persons carrying opium whom they assert to be smugglers; but, in addition to this, have officers and officers within the Settlement itself, hardly if at all disguised, for the purpose of levying all sorts of exactions and squeezes upon all sorts of commodities, in defiance of the Treaty, the Tariff, and the Rules. And these things we have permitted by masterly inactivity. Let us hope that active assertion will not, much longer, be exercised by one side alone to our detriment and humiliation.

A correspondent calls attention again to the oft-quoted despatch of Sir Frederick Bruce, admitting the right of the Chinese to tax opium as they like, as the probable cause of the existing doubt about its legal position. The despatch in question was published in the *N.-C. Herald* of the 28th March, 1863; but it may be convenient to quote it here, as it has now again become a subject of discussion:—

Peking, 3rd July, 1862.

SIR,—In reply to your despatch, No. 130, respecting a projected new tax on opium, you will state to the Taotai that he is at liberty to do what he likes with the article when in the hands of the Chinese purchaser. But that on payment of the Custom dues, the British merchant is entitled to deliver it without further formality to the Chinese purchaser. It appears to me that the Chinese may levy any excise duty on opium they like, and there is no article that may be more legitimately taxed to meet the pressing wants of the State.

The same observation applies to native products; when in the hands of the Chinese, the authorities may tax them as they please.

(Signed) F. W. A. BRUCE.

The despatch is clear enough, without doubt. But we are not bound by Sir Frederick Bruce's mistake. It is the treaty itself, not his interpretation, that must guide us; and the treaty is clear:—

1.—Opium will henceforth pay thirty taels per picul import duty. The importer will sell it only at the port. It will be carried into the interior by Chinese only, and only as Chinese property; the foreign trader will not be allowed to accompany it. The provisions of Article IX. of the Treaty of Tientsin, by which British subjects are authorised to proceed into the interior with passports to trade, will not extend to it, nor will those of Article XXVIII. of the same Treaty, by which the transit dues are regulated; the transit dues on it will be arranged as the Chinese Government see fit; nor, in future revisions of the Tariff, is the same rule of revision to be applied to opium as to other goods.

Sir Frederick's mistake no doubt lay in a misconception of the word "port." The legal and commercial definition of the word had not come before him, and did not present themselves to his mind. He regarded "port" as water. But we fail, ourselves, to see how opium stands differently from other goods so long

as it is within the port limits. Those limits have, we believe, been defined to be the nearest inland barriers at the time the port was opened. Those barriers were, the Stone Bridge on the Soochow Creek, and the present Chinese Customs station at Namtow, on the river. Within those barriers it seems to us that opium as well as any other foreign import is free from further exactions after it has paid Tls. 30 a picul. We are by no means careful about opium for its own sake; but to overlook exactions upon it in dealing with the general question of taxation in the Settlements, would be a mistake. To admit opium tax collectors is to admit a machinery that can easily be applied to taxing other goods. The only clear way is to exclude all tax-gatherers except the Council's, as being illicitly engaged.

Our correspondent has been making further researches into Blue Books, and has discovered two other despatches bearing on the subject, which he thinks tend to bar interference with Chinese taxation. They are the well-known despatches from Sir F. Bruce and Lord Russell, recognising the right of the Chinese to tax their own subjects on their own land—which the Settlement is defined to be. As the subject is under very much discussion just now, we quote them both:—

Mr. Bruce to Consul Medhurst.

Peking, Nov. 5th, 1862.

SIR,—In reply to your despatch of the 14th August last, requesting my advice as to the proposals made by the Taotai for the taxation of Chinese subjects, within the limits of the so-called British Concession, I have to observe that there is nothing in the Treaties which warrants me in interfering in any way in such questions. The Taotai is entitled to levy taxes as he pleases; and as long as he merely seeks to impose taxes on persons resident in the Concession, which are paid by those living in the city and suburb, I see no reason for objecting to it at a time when it is to our interest as well as that of the Chinese, that the Government shall not be deprived of its resources.

A heavy responsibility will rest on the Consul of any port should his action in such matters lead to the disbanding or mutiny of the highly paid force under Foreign officers, which the Chinese have embodied by our advice.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) **FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.**

Earl Russell to Sir F. Bruce.

Foreign Office, April 8th, 1863.

SIR,—I have to state to you that Her Majesty's Government entirely concur in your views, and approve the instructions which you have addressed to Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai, as reported in your despatch of the 5th of November last, with regard to the proposals made by the Taotai for taxing Chinese subjects who reside within the limits of the so-called British Concession.

The lands situated within the limits of the British Settlement are without doubt Chinese territory, and it cannot reasonably be held that the mere fact of a residence within those limits exempts Chinese subjects from fulfilling their natural obligations.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) **RUSSELL.**

But we do not see how the fact that Sir Frederick Bruce wrote this, or even that Lord Russell endorsed it, forwards the case

of the Chinese or should hinder the action of the Council. As we have said before, it is not Sir Frederick Bruce's interpretation, but the real meaning of the Treaty which we have to go by. And if a mistake was made, we had better rectify it. Our correspondent thinks the letters "do not quite bear out the supposition that Sir Frederick Bruce misconceived the meaning of the word 'port.' His construction was to this effect, that the mere residence of Chinese within the limits of the port did not exempt them from taxation which their fellow-subjects in the City and suburbs had to submit to." We apprehend, on the contrary, that it is because Sir Frederick did not allow its full value to the word "port," that he ruled so sweepingly in favour of the Chinese. He did not perceive that the territorial right over the Settlements was limited by the Treaty, inasmuch as they are within the port. Neither his ruling nor Chinese territorial rights can override the Treaty; on the contrary, those rights are overridden directly they clash with the Treaty; and any tax beyond the import duty on Foreign imports, within the limits of the port, is barred by Treaty. We cannot, of course, know whether this reservation was present in Lord Russell's mind, or whether he simply endorsed Sir Frederick Bruce's view—as we fear the views of British Ministers have been too often endorsed—without reflection. But whatever he meant, nothing he has said can, or need be construed to, override a clear obligation.

REVIEWS.

The Anglo-Chinese Calendar Manual: A Handbook of Reference for the Determination of Chinese Dates from 1890 to 1879, &c. By W. F. Meyers.

This is a second edition, with considerable additions, of a little book that was published by Mr. Meyers in 1869. That compilation, however, only carried the date tables down to the year of its issue. The present one carries them forward to the end of 1879. The object is to enable the reader to identify at a glance any given Chinese date with the corresponding English one, or vice versa; and it is attained, perfectly. It is difficult to explain, except with an elaborateness that would be tiresome, the concise arrangement by which the comparison is presented. It will be best done by taking an example. What was the corresponding English date, say, to the 28th of the 2nd moon of the 11th year of Hienfung? Running the eye over the heading of the columns, you find the 11th year of Hienfung. Figures at the top of the column say that year was 1861. A word at the top of the page says the month was April. Running down the column, you find in a moment the 29th day; and, carrying your eye along the line to the margin of the page, you find the corresponding English date was the 8th. The corresponding date then was the 8th April 1861.

The book contains a good deal of other information regarding Chinese dates, and Calendar designations. For instance, the characters for the different periods of the day, which the Chinese divide into twelve

periods of 2 hours each, beginning from 11 p.m. to 1 a.m. Then the Chinese year, besides being divided into twelve Calendar months (rectified periodically by an intercalary month), is further divided into twenty-four terms, which respectively correspond to the period during which the sun passes through one of the zodiacal signs. The names of those periods are given, together with the date of their incidence. It is gratifying to find that the 23rd of August is called the "Limit of heat." May it prove so! Then we have the Chinese appellations for the month, and a Concordance of Astronomical terms employed in designating years with reference to the cyclical periods; so that altogether the little book contains some curious as well as very useful information.

A COLLECTION OF CHINESE PROVERBS: Translated and Arranged by W. Scarborough. Wesleyan Missionary, Hankow, With an Introduction, &c.

Mr. Scarborough has accomplished a very useful task, and one that has been for a long time much desired. Indeed, the wonder is that, with such a wealth of material to work upon, with such useful objects to be attained, and with such a host of expectant readers, a book of Chinese Proverbs has not long since seen the light, under the superintendence of some of our leading sinologists; for the labours of Davis, Pery, and others, in this direction are so comparatively insignificant, that they serve only to whet the reader's appetite without satisfying it.

Mr. Scarborough begins his book with an Introductory Essay on Proverbial Philosophy in general, and on Chinese Proverbs in particular; and, as might have been expected, halts at the very threshold for want of a definition of his subject; he states, very truly, that definitions of proverbs are not generally successful, and, he adds, "they have not been very unanimous." The word itself, or rather its Latin prototype *proverbium*, means a common saying, or word; and the corresponding Greek (*paromion*) may be translated, "a way-side saying," or, as we have it in English, "a bye-word." Waiving the difficulty about a definition, and eschewing such epigrammatic descriptions as Lord Russell's "the wisdom of many, the wit of one,"—which is about as applicable as Bacon's "the genius, wit, and spirit of a nation,"—it may be assumed that Proverbs ought to be pithy and practical; that they ought to be popular sayings, and such as express general convictions. Judged by some such general standard, it will not be a very difficult task to separate the wheat from the chaff, and to recognise at a glance the Proverb strictly so-called as distinguished from the immense amount of counterfeit imitations which exist in all languages.

It would be a difficult task to attempt a thorough investigation of the origin of Proverbs, or to fix, with anything approaching to certainty, the time in which they began to assume shape, and to be felt as a power; the questions as to their original connection with the responses of the Oracles, or as to the impulse they may have received from the allegorical symbols of Pythagoras, would hardly repay laborious research. But one thing is certain, that, in the very earliest written works which have been handed down to us, many terse expressions are used which may be classed as Proverbs, and which are quoted as if even in those early days they had the stamp of maturity upon them. The Eastern origin of Proverbs is beyond all doubt; from the East they seem to have found a congenial soil in Greece; from Greece they made their way to Rome,

whence they spread over every country in Europe.

In more modern times, Proverbial Philosophy has always demanded the attention of scholars, at all events since the days of Erasmus, whose "Adagia" soon acquired a European fame, and stimulated the learned men of the time to form collections of the proverbs prevailing in their respective countries. It was felt that those racy, forcible expressions which had been used so freely, and so successfully, by all ethical and religious writers from the time of Solomon downwards, with which the Bible, the Midrash, and the Talmud were so extensively enriched, should be gathered into coherent groups, and brought within convenient reference. Hence, collections of Proverbs became comparatively numerous, and their number is every day on the increase. Some, like Lord Chesterfield, have attempted to disparage the importance and the respectability of the Proverb; but they are in such a minority that we can afford to overlook their opinions, and use no heavier argumentative weapon against them than that wielded by Mr. Scarborough in his Introduction, when he says of such people that they do not "deserve to become proverbial for their philosophy."

With regard to the advantages of Chinese Proverbs to Foreign students of Chinese, Mr. Scarborough has clearly defined them; he points out their value as quotations:—"So used in conversation," he says, "they add a piquancy and flavour which greatly delights (*sic.*) the Chinese, and makes (*sic.*) mutual intercourse more easy and agreeable." Even a slight acquaintance with the Chinese language, and a short intercourse with the Chinese people, show what an advantage it is to have an occasional proverb at your command with which to cap a joke, or clench an argument; reason and logic may be, and alas! very often are, thrown away upon a Chinaman, but give him one of his much cherished proverbs, even remotely supporting your views, and the chances are he will at once come round to your way of thinking." We cannot agree with Mr. Scarborough in his comparison of the English and Chinese proverbs, from a moral point of view, to the advantage of the latter; speaking of the coarseness of many Chinese proverbs, Mr. Scarborough says "it is much to the credit of heathen China that, in this respect, her proverbs do not compare unfavourably with those of Christian England." We must confess that this has not been our experience, nor has it been the experience of any one to whom we have addressed ourselves on the subject, in fact it would be difficult for Christian England, or even Christian Scotland, to produce a proverb so vulgar or so objectionable as some of those given in Mr. Scarborough's book; and yet there are Chinese proverbs in constant use amongst the natives, by the side of which the very worst in Mr. Scarborough's collection is a model of delicacy and refinement. And this leads us to say that the appearance of so many gross proverbs in the collection takes us by surprise; it is not false squeamishness on our part, nor is it a want of appreciation of the value which such proverbs sometimes have in throwing light on national modes of thought; but those selected by Mr. Scarborough seem to us to have all the elements of coarseness about them without sufficient point or even humour to warrant their insertion. They cannot, it is to be presumed, be of any service to the missionary for whom, according to Mr. Scarborough, the Chinese proverb possesses great practical importance; they cannot assist the foreign investigator of national characteristics who does not understand Chinese, for the author's translations are altogether inadequate, are in fact no translations at all; and as to the foreign student of Chinese we think he might very well have been

allowed to discover such gems embedded in their native setting casually, and by discursive reading and conversation, as heretofore.

The translations are, as a rule, tolerably accurate, but their point is occasionally lost by the ambiguity of the translator's phraseology; in many of them there are signs of a disposition to sacrifice sense to brevity. To take an example at random; the translation and text of Proverb 604 are as follow:—

"When there's aught to do, the more the better; not so when there's aught to eat."

人多好做活 人少好吃喝

In this, as in many other cases, the vagueness of the translation is a decided contrast to the simplicity, terseness, and perspicuity of the text. But if the prose translations are so ambiguous in places, what must be said of the "rhymed translations" to which the author attributes so much importance, and with which nearly all the chapters begin? With reference to these Mr. Scarborough says in his preface:—"The task has been anything but easy, and my attempts at versification may be rough and faulty, but I hope they will not be unendurable." It is a pity, as the task proved to be a difficult one, that Mr. Scarborough was not persuaded to confine himself to prose without rhyme! Here are a few specimens of the "rhymed translations."

"Sharp as a needle to grind a blunt axe,
Your strength to the utmost will surely
tax.—Prov. 15.

"Fans were originally surnamed Shake:
And Shake often tries his escape to
make.—Prov. 602.

"Once in a while you may go to a play,
But they are not the things for every
day.—Prov. 759.

"Walk along slowly—perhaps you will,
That I fear not, but lest you stand
still.—Prov. 2513.

In the first specimen the first line is exceedingly clumsy, and almost, if not quite, unintelligible; and the second line is an incorrect translation, for the Chinese proverb means to convey a lesson something similar to our "Constant dropping wears stone," namely that the accomplishment of a task, no matter how difficult, is only a question of time and labour. The second specimen purports to be a translation of a Chinese *jeu de mots* (it cannot be called a proverb) and apparently attempts to repeat the joke in English, with what success the reader will perceive. With regard to the third specimen the curious reader will wonder to what plural substantive the pronoun "they" refers; and as to the fourth,—it had better be left to speak for itself. These are not the worst in the book, and it is to be regretted that the author should have laid himself open to such animadversion for the sake of a doubtful principle, namely that where a proverb rhymes in the original it ought to rhyme in the translation.

The absence of explanatory notes, except in a few isolated cases, deprives Mr. Scarborough's collection of much of its value. Proverbs in all languages frequently contain elements of vagueness which require elucidation. This is often intended to give a zest and piquancy to the proverb, but the vagueness arises just as frequently from the applicability of the proverb to an individual place, or to some local custom only, and in such cases it is the duty of the collector to add an explanatory sentence which will reduce darkness to light, and generally transform an otherwise meaningless sentence into a *bon mot* pregnant with wisdom or with wit. In some cases Mr. Scarborough has given useful and interesting notes, but there are many proverbs in his book whose meaning is not self-evident, or whose application is by no means

clear, and to which no explanation is appended.

It is unsatisfactory, after having read in the Preface that Mr. Wade's system of orthography and tones had been adopted for the spelling of Chinese words, to find the sound of 有 written as *yu³* (Prov. 3)

and as *yu⁴* (Prov. 14) to see 正 written *cheng¹*, and *ching⁴* in one Proverb (28) and *cheng⁴* in another (40); to find 你

written *ne³*, (1048) and 海 written *hai²* (92). Several other blemishes of this kind are to be observed, but those indicated will suffice to show that in this department a little more care and revision might have been applied with much advantage.

It would be unfair to close this hasty review without bearing testimony to the great patience and labour which must have been bestowed upon the collection of such a large number (2,720) of miscellaneous proverbs, and to the methodical manner in which they have been classified and indexed. The "Collection of Chinese Proverbs" has, as we have said, supplied a long-felt want, and, in spite of its defects, we have no doubt but that it will prove a useful book of reference to all who are interested in the language and people of China.

Outports.

PEKING.

We are having extraordinary weather here. Thermometer 100° 5' in the shade. Some people's thermometers stood much higher, but there is reason to believe that 100° 5' is the proper marking, as this was taken in a place properly sheltered. This heat at this time of the year is quite unusual. It is not only a single day, but for a full week past the heat has gone on increasing. It is to be hoped to-day is the climax. The Chinese are at their wits' end. Nobody seems to move a step if he can help it. The little sheds for retailing ice on the great streets, were in the morning beset with little crowds of purchasers. By almost noon the sheds were deserted—sold out, no ice to be had. The scene at the wholesale ice depôts outside the Tartar city was worth going to see. From the city gate to the depôt was a stream of men coming and going for and with ice. At the depôt itself was a crowd of excited ice carriers and ice carters, wrangling and impatient because they could not be supplied quick enough. Carts seemed not to be attended to at all, and carriers could get their supply of two lumps only by leaving their baskets on the outskirts of the crowd, pressing in and bringing out a lump at a time. The excitement and bustle was immense, and whether the carts ever got supplied or not I don't know. There they stood waiting to be helped, but as the day wore on the crowd increased. The only way to get ice was to send a capable man to fight it out. A large trade was done in the city by retail dealers, running about with their two lumps in their two baskets and selling one or two *cash* worth at the doors of poor people's houses, and even to foot passengers.

Many people seemed to do nothing but look for cool spots. The Ch'ien Men was lined on both sides with half-naked individuals, who had discovered that there was a gentle draught, which with the shade was quite refreshing. Many of them were perched on the great beam that bars the gate from wall to wall at night, and sat half asleep, evidently determined not to give up their good place in a hurry.

On a green patch shaded by a buttress of the city wall, was a funeral procession cooling itself, coffin, bearers, mourners and all, looking as stolid and quiet as if they did not mean to move on again till cooler weather came.

The moat outside the city wall was crowded in places with bathers—quite an unusual thing; while carters drove into the water, bathed themselves and their animals, and slowly washed their carts as if they did not care though they never got another hire.

Foreigners who can get away are at the hills; the unfortunates left in the city pass a very moist existence.

The thermometer stood higher in June, but then the air was dry and all the bricks and tiles of the city had not got heated to the full. This evening it clouded up, and we had a breeze and hoped for a change, but it passed away, and here we are "catching" it still.

August 5th.

It would cause a sensation if we heard, even out here, that the Pope was dead—and we should have heard it within 48 hours of its occurrence; but the news that the Buddhist Pope, the dalai lama, is dead, has taken three months to reach us, and I fancy most people, if you care to mention the fact, will ask:—"and who on earth is the dalai lama?" He died on the 22nd or 23rd of the 3rd Moon; how, it is not yet known; but rumour, which always exaggerates and generally misrepresents, points to poison. I hope that, in his next incarnation, Buddha will see that the course pursued by his predecessors was a false one, and that instead of rigidly excluding the crowds of Western worshipping from his holy city, he should encourage them to visit Lhasa, and give the world an opportunity of drinking in the sacred truths of Buddhism from the fountain-head. Perhaps if the institution of Peter's Pence were explained to him, he would; and we might have Beale, and Waters, and Alabaster, and other leading Buddhistic lights leading pilgrimages across the Himalayas to deposit their offerings at the foot of the Man God; at any rate, he ought to be told that if his missionaries go converting people all over the world, he ought to take the consequences, and receive the faithful who are thirsting to abase themselves before him.

August 9th.

TIENTSIN.

The little "lift" between Mr. Wade and the Viceroy, of which I gave an account in my last letter, has been productive of some good. At least it has had the wholesome effect of limbering up the stiff hinges of the Viceroy's Yamèn doorway. Mr. Wade again visited the Governor-General on the 8th instant, and was honored by an immediate entrance to the presence of the great man. It is stated on good authority that Mr. Wade is discussing with the Viceroy the terms of settlement of the Margary affair, which have been submitted to the Chinese Government.

Very little appears to be known outside of official circles, of the conditions upon which Mr. Wade proposes an adjustment. It is, however, safe to say that the Chinese are in a yielding mood, and I shall not be surprised if we receive an official announcement of the final settlement of the whole question, within a reasonable time. Mr. Mayers, Chinese Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, left here for Peking yesterday. There can no longer be a reasonable doubt that it is Mr. Wade's intention to remain here until a final settlement of the Margary difficulty is arrived at.

A young Chinese bride came to her death in the city of Tientsin last Saturday, under circumstances of singular and painful interest. It appears that this young woman had long been betrothed to a young Chinese gentleman living in the city, and that owing to the death of the Emperor her wedding had been

postponed for several months. Last Saturday was finally fixed as the day for celebrating the nuptials, and the lovely young bride in her wedding dress was sent in grand state to the house of her future husband. The day was intensely hot, but not hot enough to justify a further delay of the long expected marriage.

According to the custom in this part of China, the bride was placed in a huge chair, closely veiled, and safely locked up. In due time the joyful procession which accompanied the bride, arrived in front of the house of the affianced. The gaudy chair was set down by the bearers, and the would-be mother-in-law unlocked the door, when the bride was found sitting bolt upright, stone dead! It is supposed that the poor girl died of suffocation.

The French gunboat *Surprise* arrived here the day before yesterday, from Newchwang. She leaves for Chefoo in a few days, to attend a review of the French squadron which is to be had at that port on the 20th instant, after which she will return to Tientsin for the winter.

H. B. M.'s gunboat *Dwarf* and the Russian gunboat *Gornostay* both left on 8th instant, for a short cruise in the Gulf.

There is every indication of an extensive drought throughout the Eastern portion of this province at present. No rain of any consequence has fallen this month, and the fields and gardens are seared and dry. The rainfall in this district, since September 1874, is less than has been known before, for many years. There is however an appearance of general quiet and contentment amongst the people throughout the district.

The Chinese have recently displayed an unusual degree of activity at Taku, in surveying and sounding the Bar, making exact charts, and gathering all information possible to be had on the subject. But with what intention or for what purpose, I am unable to say at present.

On the 9th instant, Mr. Waeber the Russian Consul at this port, took charge, *pro tem.*, of the Danish Consulate, which office was rendered vacant by the death of the late John A. T. Meadows, Esq.—It may be of interest to note, in this connection, that Li Hung-chang has placed the sum of Tls. 500 in the hands of Mr. Meadows' executors, as a donation for the benefit of the widow and children of the deceased.

August 11th.

The heat continues unabated—indeed it has advanced two degrees to-day, standing at 95° Far., in the house, on walls unaffected by the sun's rays. No rain has fallen for over two weeks, and the earth is parched. Many cases of sun stroke are reported among the Chinese.

Three of the five breaks in the banks of the Peiho are reported to be already repaired. The Western bank of the Grand Canal has given way in one or two places. There is but little apprehension of further damage of this kind, since the time is now past by many days when such calamities usually occur. The river has been unusually muddy this season. The consequent deposit has been so great as to decrease the depth of the channel very much—nearly two feet in some places.

Governor Li is making his presence felt again. He has recently re-issued an order which was in operation the first winter of his residence in the North, requiring every ten families to keep a watchman. The people say this is *not* for their protection against thieves simply. It is also required that all firearms and ammunition shall be handed over to the magistrates. Persons found retaining over ten catty of powder are liable to decapitation—a lesser amount involves a lighter punishment. "Eating bitterness" is the common complaint now.

The ratification of his treaty opens the

door of Peking to the representative of Peru. The watch-dog ceases to bark, and will doubtless (metaphorically) wag his tail in delight as the hon. gentleman passes by. A good story is told of a lusty pioneer woman, to the effect that, after pitching the last of several urchins out of her garden—a feat which had been performed on several previous occasions—she said "Now look here boys, you'll keep this 'ere up till you get me riled." Is there any danger of this watch-dog "pidgin" continuing too long?

Generally, it is not safe to venture much on red tape enclosures. But the very atmosphere seems charged with "ultimatum." A speedy deposit ought to result very soon, something like this—execution of murderers—indemnity for the lost—highway through Yunnan to India—opening of Yunnan to trade. I may conjecture wrongly, but think not.

August 12th.

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Herald* says the work of reconstructing the telegraph line between Foochow and Amoy will begin on the 15th. The Great Northern Telegraph Company's employés will be accompanied by a guard of soldiers. Some petty Mandarins will also join the working party; and the Viceroy has promised to afford every protection to the Company.—Two of the Arsenal gunboats had left for Formosa. One of these arrived in Shanghai yesterday.—The troops lately quartered at the Customs, Pagoda Anchorage, were withdrawn about ten days ago. Beyond exercising a certain amount of moral influence, the *Herald* thinks their presence was entirely useless. An attack upon the smuggling village might have resulted in some good; but this, although talked about, could not, it seems, be carried out.—The *Herald* is reliably informed that the forts recently constructed for the 18-ton guns, purchased at the time of the difficulty with Japan, are already tumbling to pieces, having been built for "look-see," and nothing more.—The *Market Report* of the 6th says 16,738 chests of Congou had been settled during the week, at Tls. 6 a 27.—Arrivals 22,300 chests.—The steamers *Sea Gull* and *Priam* left for London on the 1st and 4th instant respectively, the latter *via* Hongkong. Loading, for London—steamers *Lord of the Isles*, *Crocus* and *Tom Morton*, at £3 per 40 cubic feet; sailing vessels, *Fiery Cross*, *White Adder*, *Endymion* and *Mim*, at £2.10 per 50 cubic feet; for Australia—*Televan Family* and *James Wilson*. Expected, for London—*Legislator* (s.s.); for Australia—*Ardentina*, *Farningham*, *Faugh a Ballagh*, and *Wagrien*; for Port Elizabeth—*Davina*.

HONGKONG.

A rifle match was held between fourteen of the best shots in H.M. 80th Regiment, seven on a side, the contest being the Henry-Martini rifle v. the Snider. The former beat the Snider by thirty-one points. The shooting on both sides was remarkably good, a result not to be wondered at, as all were crack shots.—The steamer *Lyceum* has been approved by the Canton authorities, but there is some difficulty about terms. The *Times* thinks, however, there is little doubt that the Chinese will eventually purchase her.

The *China Mail* notes the arrival of the steamer *Ichang*, which is to be run by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire on the river, in opposition to the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam Boat Co.'s vessels, the fine weather having allowed her to make a trip from Shanghai in three days less than was calculated.—A deputation of some of the leading Chinese in Hongkong have waited upon the U. S. Consul in Hongkong, by invitation, to discuss the best method of putting in force the recent enactments of

the United States against the importation of Chinese women for immoral purposes.—The *Daily Press* hears that the steamer *Washi*, which some short time ago was sent by the Insurance Companies to search for the wreck of the P. M. steamer *Japan*, has been so far successful. The wreck has been discovered. A bar of copper, and a small tin are, it is said, the only things that have yet been recovered from it. Was the wreck discovered by the *Scotland*, then, not the *Japan*?

CANTON.

We learn from Canton that a terrible explosion of a fire-cracker manufactory, at Toong-koon, took place on the 7th instant. The actual cause of the explosion was not known, but it was supposed to have been the careless manipulation of lights. Firemen who were in the shop at the time were killed. The fire then spread to the two adjoining houses, also fire-cracker manufactories, but the inmates escaped.

The Canton authorities are at last alive to the necessity of having wider streets. Orders have been issued to the owners of the houses lately destroyed by fire in Tah Toong Street, to rebuild the houses two feet further back on each side, thus the street will be widened by four feet. "Little by little" is the Chinese motto, but it is a sure one, if it be nothing else.—The *Chinese Mail* publishes the text of a despatch addressed by the Governor of Canton to the Board of the Coast Defences, calling upon the members thereof to explain why they issued a proclamation sanctioning the revival of the Wai Sing, without consulting him, and why they disregarded the prohibitory edict that had been issued. It is believed that some of the Board will get into trouble over the matter.—The artisans employed by the two rival weavers' guilds have renewed their feud. Regular fighting took place on the 3rd and 4th inst., in which five or six men were wounded.—*China Mail*.

TONQUIN.

Late news from Saigon informs us that H. E. the Governor of French Cochinchina has instructed M. Rheinard to request the Annamite authorities to at once fix a day for opening the ports of Tonquin, without waiting for the Ratified Treaty from France. That document is expected to arrive about the 18th or 20th instant, and the Governor suggested the 1st of September as a suitable date. But it was doubted at Saigon, whether the Annamites would consent to do anything until the treaty, duly ratified by the French Home Government, had actually been placed in their hands. Of course the delay would matter little, as, if the Treaty arrives on its expected date, there will still be time to proclaim Tonquin open on the 1st proximo; and the French Governor is not likely, if he finds them obstructive, to give them much time for delay, after the letter of the engagement as to ratification has been fulfilled. Well-informed residents at Saigon assert that the 15th September at latest will see Tonquin definitely opened, though so little is known about the matter, that hardly any movement in a mercantile way will be visible for some time.

In March 1874, when the massacres in the South of Tonquin took place, two French Missionaries, with about eighty Christians, succeeded in escaping in a boat, and arrived at Saigon on the 27th of the same month, hoping that the French would send assistance to their persecuted brethren. This, however, was not done: the Tonquinese remained at Saigon till May this year, when they believed the country quiet enough to go back. On the 7th May, from 65 to 70 of them left (the remainder having died during their stay

here), in charge of Father Marie, who was one of the two that fled with them to Saigon. They put into a small harbour on the other side of Hué, not very far from the Capital of Annam, for the purpose of getting a fresh supply of water and provisions. Here they were attacked by Chinese pirates. A few who were on shore escaped, but all those on board were killed and thrown overboard, including Father Marie. The girls and women were spared, probably with the intention of selling them on the Coast of China. There is little doubt that these pirates were in the pay of the Annamites, who induced them to commit the atrocity. The victims had lived at Saigon on the Missionaries' charity, and had when leaving nothing but the provisions necessary for the voyage. Real pirates attack only junks having rich cargoes and money on board; besides, they do not generally kill people who offer no resistance. Nor do pirates place themselves in the way of men-of-war, either coming from or going to Tonquin; nor do they enter a port, where the Annamites could easily catch them if they chose. There is therefore no doubt whatever that it was done with the knowledge and consent of the Annamites, who paid the murderers for executing their horrible contract, being advised of the victims' departure from Saigon by their spies.

The pirates who still harass the Coast of Annam are all North of Haiphong up towards the Coast of China, where plenty of junks pass frequently, but never come to the South, where there is nothing to do but to get caught by the men-of-war.

Is it expected that the French will make their friends responsible for this act? Not in the least! They will even not dare to say a word to them about it, from fear of wounding their delicate ears! But be sure the Annamites will not finish here, and you will hear of many other horrors of the same kind, always committed by the Chinese banditti paid by Annamites, who will tell the French "they are pirates, and we have consequently nothing to do with it."—*China Mail*.

MACAO.

We learn from the *Jornal de Macao* that three of the Annamite girls who, along with others, had been kidnapped by Chinese pirates, have been discovered at Macao, and hopes are entertained that some more will be found. We are glad to hear that the Macao authorities have obtained a clue as to the whereabouts of the pirates, and are trying their best to bring them to justice.

NAGASAKI.

The *Rising Sun* calls attention to the unusual number of men-of-war at anchor in Nagasaki harbour during the past week, there being no fewer than fourteen ships of different nationalities. It says, "the reasons why these protectors of the peace have made this port a rendezvous just now, are not generally known, though it is suspected that something is wrong in China, or that some disturbance is anticipated in that unruly Empire, and that therefore the war representatives of the various nations are making in that direction, merely calling at Nagasaki on their way." The vessels were the *Audacious* (ironclad), *Curlew*, *Frolic*, *Sylvia* and *Vigilant*, British; *Kearsage* and *Monocacy*, American; *Montcalm* (ironclad), French; *Ariadne* and *Hertha*, German; *Bayan*, Russian; and three Japanese gunboats.—The Director of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has been summoned for publishing an objectionable letter in his paper. What punishment has been inflicted on him, is not known.—Mr. Ackerman was summoned on Tuesday last, before Marcus Flowers, Esq., for libel, at the

instance of Messrs. A. Kassburg and Co. It appears that the defendant caused to be printed at the *Cosmopolitan Press* office, a libellous and slanderous circular, which was circulated around the settlement. The defendant endeavoured to excuse himself on the ground of "fun," but Mr. Flowers considered that such fun was not to be indulged in for nothing, and inflicted a fine of \$30 and costs, besides binding defendant over to keep the peace for six months.—The *Dragon* has made some very fine runs lately, between Nagasaki and Russia.

HIOGO.

According to the *News*, the general movement of men-of-war westwards has excited much surprise and comment in Hiogo, as well as at Nagasaki:—"An uneasy feeling," it says, "has been very prevalent since our last, as to the course of affairs in China, which was the reverse of allayed on Sunday by H.M.'s gunboat *Curlew*, then lying in harbor, running up the Blue Peter, firing three guns to recall the men on shore, and leaving in the evening in a Westerly direction, without her destination being announced. An American man of war, the *Kearsage*, came in as far as the lighthouse, and having sent on shore for a pilot, proceeded also Westwards immediately. Rumors are also current that all the British fleet at Yokohama are under orders for China. This looks as if some decided action was imminent."—An article has appeared in the *Hochi Shimbun*, which returns to the question of a National Assembly or Parliament, urging its desirability, the recent session of the *Genroin* being apparently too short to have satisfied the writer.—On the 9th and 10th instant took place the festival of Kwannon, the Goddess of Mercy, at Nakayama, near Ikeda, and a number of special trains were run on those days. This is the first attempt to introduce on the line here the excursion system, and shews at any rate that the Government has no idea of allowing the revenue-producing powers of the railway to remain untried.

YOKOHAMA.

The *Gazette*, in a lengthy editorial, describes and sharply criticises the effect of the new Press Laws, which has been to thoroughly intimidate editors (several of whom, representing the leading native newspapers, have been already apprehended) and to gag and fetter the expression of public opinion throughout the country. The *Herald* is equally severe.—Mr. R. C. Adam, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, died from heat apoplexy on the 30th ult.—The second of the series of promenade concerts, given on the Bluff on the evening of the 30th ultimo, was as successful as the first. From 450 to 500 persons were present, of whom nearly one-half were ladies.—The *Advertiser* says, "A large printing establishment in the metropolis (Tokio) is busily engaged in turning out thousands of labels of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne."—The *Gazette*, commenting upon it, says, "Dr. Collis Browne can hardly have given this large printing establishment, whichever it may be, an order for labels for the bottles which contain his 'incomparable sedative.' So the natural inference from the above paragraph is, that some enterprising native firm has started a manufactory of spurious chlorodyne."—The *Herald* has discovered that the Russians now covet the Japanese island of Tushima—the Gibraltar of the Japan sea—and says, "their ships are constantly passing to and from the port of Nagasaki on some pretext or other." The *Mail* also alludes to the subject, and is said not to be far wrong in its opinion concerning the intentions of the Russians.

towards this island, for they are perfectly alive to the value of its situation.—Yung-Cho, late compradore of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, has been ordered by the Japanese authorities to make good to the Bank the sums of money—amounting in all to \$7,867.10—which he paid away by order of the defaulter Cantelli. He was held to be responsible because he failed to inform the manager of the Bank of the payments he had made by order of Cantelli.—The Mail says the week which closed with the 31st ult., was distinguished by a temperature which the oldest inhabitant has, as usual, failed to find a parallel for. It is said that numberless cases of *coup de soleil* have occurred in Yedo, and that the hard-worked omnibus ponies dropped down in the streets to die.—The Japan Gazette describes a fire which occurred on the 7th. Particulars will be found on our fourth page.

Peking Gazette.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

July 22nd.—(1) An edict dismissing and degrading several military officials at Chilin, in Manchuria, in accordance with the decision of the Board.

(2) The remainder of the Gazette is taken up by reports from Ting Pau-ch'un, Governor of Shantung, as to proposed official movements within his jurisdiction.

July 23rd.—(1) Two edicts commanding Lung-ching to assume the acting post of General of the White Banner Chinese army, and appointing Si-meng-koh-shih-koh to be commander of Chilin.

(2) Ching Lin, Imperial Commissioner in Chinese Turkestan, reports on the misconduct of a Pa-li-k'un commissariat deputy officer and acting Lieutenant Colonel, Ee Chih-pau, in regard to the distribution of army grain stores. It appears that over and above the supplies portioned off and required for various battalions, a surplus of 800 shehs still remained at the commissariat station of the rear at Pa-li-k'un. This surplus was ordered by the memorialist to be sent immediately to Kou-ch'eng 古城 by Ee Chih-pau, to supply the requirements of the corps under the command of Ching-shun, which had been ordered to proceed thither. But Ee Chih-pau took upon himself, as reported, to arrange with the traders of the place to deliver 6 a 700 shih of rice by the first moon (of this year)—stipulating for its subsequent return—on the pretence that the road was impassable owing to snow, and that carts could not be procured; also that the rice was required by the troops at Pa-li-k'un. The Commissioner, judging that from the difference of prices at the two places, Ee Chih-pau was actuated by private designs of gain, caused a strict enquiry into the circumstances. The result proved the offender's first statement to be totally unfounded, and it is prayed that Ee Chih-pau be first degraded and that the case be strictly judged. A rescript assents to the request.

(3) A memorial from Wenshan, a Censor, praying for Imperial authority to erect a temple in memory of the officers and soldiers who fell in the campaign in Kweichow against the Miaotz rebels: the expense to be borne by the army. A rescript grants the request.

(4) Another memorial from Wenshan, praying that a military officer, owing to wounds received, be exempted from performing the exercise of shooting the arrow while riding. Rescript granted.

July 24th.—(1) Decrees gazetting the following appointments:—

1.—Chu Jui-Ch'ing to be Chief Examiner for the Kiangnan Triennial Examinations, and Wang-Ping Deputy Examiner.

2.—Ku-K'uei to be Chief Examiner for

the Shensi Triennial Examinations, and Ch'en Chi-tai Deputy Examiner.

3.—Wu Pao-Shu to be Director of Instruction for the Province of Kuang-tung.

4.—Yi-Mo to be Deputy Commander in Chief of the Mongol White-bordered Banner Corps.

(2) A Decree. The Grand Council and the Board of Rites have jointly memorialised requesting that the ceremony be performed of erecting the Tablets of their late Majesties the Emperor and Empress, in the Imperial Ancestral Temple. As some time must still elapse before the advent of the 18th of the 9th moon, the date fixed for the removal of the remains of their late Majesties to their eternal resting place in the Imperial Mausoleum, if the erection of the Tablets were (as is customary) delayed until after this ceremony, the shades of the departed sovereigns would find no rest, nor would due reverence be shown them. We could not rest satisfied under such conditions; and now, therefore, order that a propitious day be at once selected for the manufacture of the Tablets of their late Majesties in the storehouse of the Feng-hsien-tien (or Hall for the Worship of Imperial Ancestors), and that after their completion they be temporarily placed in the Hall. After the conclusion of the ceremonies attendant upon the depositing of the remains of their late Majesties in their eternal resting place, the Tablets can be erected in the Tai-Miao (or Imperial Ancestral Temple.)

(3) Ts'en Yü-ying, Governor of Yunnan, and Acting Governor-General of Yunnan and Kwei-chow, requests sanction for certain promotions and transfers of officers.

(4) Postscript memorial by the same officers, reporting the supplementary examination and classification of certain civil officials, who from sickness, absence on special service, or other causes, have not yet been examined.

July 25th.—(1) A Decree. Ting Pao-ch'eng, Governor of Shantung, denounces a District Magistrate for extortion in the levying of the grain tax, and demanding money instead of grain payments. Wen-jung, Magistrate of Chao Yuan, when he was Acting Magistrate of Po Ping last year, issued the receipts for the collection of the grain tax of the 13th year of Tung Chih before they were due, and was also guilty of extortion in the collection of this tax. Let him be at once deprived of office and tried by Ting Pao-ch'eng, who will deal with him as the law requires.

(2) Ts'en Yü-ying, Governor of Yunnan, requests sanction for certain appointments to Sub-Prefectures and Magistracies.

(3) A postscript memorial by Wang Kai-thi, Governor of Fukien, who is about to proceed on an official visit to Taiwan. As it is necessary that he take with him his seal of office, he will prepare *en route* all memorials on pressing matters that should emanate from the Governor's Yamen. Ordinary memorials, and communications with the Boards, &c., in the Capital will be attended to by the Governor-General, while the Fantai will transact the daily routine of official business. Fiscal reports, and other matters, he begs to be allowed to hold over until his return.

(4) Ting Pao-ch'eng, Governor of Shantung, reports the steps he has taken to guard against inundations of the Yellow River in certain quarters. Having no funds at his disposal wherewith to provide tents, &c., for the accommodation of the officers engaged in this undertaking, he proposes to draw Tls. 7,000 for that purpose from the Shantung Superintendency of Customs.

July 26th (1)—A Decree. Let the first born son of the Beilêh Tsai I 載漪 be named P'u Süan 溥儼.

(2) Shen Ping-ch'eng, Provincial Judge of Ssu Chuan, (late Taotai at Shanghai) is

allowed to resign his office on account of sickness, on the report of the Governor of Kiangsu.

(3) In reply to an earnest representation on the part of She-toh, the Prince of Li, and others, that His Majesty will forego his intention of personally following the remains of their late Majesties to the Imperial Mausoleum, for fear the fatigue of the journey should prove too much for his strength, His Majesty declares that nothing short of accompanying the cortège in person will in any way assuage his grief or testify his devotion. The matter having been referred to the Empresses Dowager, their Majesties have signified their capability of taking proper care of the Emperor *en route*. His Majesty, therefore, adheres to his former intention of waiting upon their Majesties, the Empresses Dowager, when accompanying the procession, and directs that the orders issued in a former decree shall be reverently attended to.

(4) The Governor-General of Fukien and Chekiang, and the Governor of Fukien memorialize requesting sanction for the appointment of Wênchi to the post of Intendant of the Yen-Chien-Shao circuit.

(5) Kwoh Sung-tao, Provincial Judge of Fukien, reports his arrival at his post.

(6) Wang Kai-tai, Governor of Fukien, reports that as he will be absent on his trip to Taiwan at the time of the En K'o, or extra Triennial Examination granted by his Majesty, when it is the duty of the Governor to enter the Examination Hall, he has arranged with the Governor-General to officiate in his stead.

(7) Yühsin renders an account of the sums expended by him in the manufacture of silks at Soochow for the Imperial use. He has expended altogether Tels 25,710, and has drawn from the Treasurer Tels 25,343, leaving a debit balance of Tels 367. This amount he proposes to recover from the office for the manufacture of Imperial silks.

July 27th.—(1) A Decree, directing Li Hung-chang to give orders to certain Prefects and Magistrates in his province, at once to purchase and send to Jêhoh the quota of grain due by them for 1874, for the use of the troops there, which the authorities at Jêhoh complain has not been sent.

(2) A Decree. Let Tu Jui-lin succeed to the vacant post of Provincial Judge of Szechuan.

(3) The Censor Kuelling and his colleagues memorialize, presenting a copy of a petition from a captain in the Manchu Banner Force, praying that posthumous honors may be granted to his father, who was killed in action near Ili, some nine years ago. Having only lately been able to verify the circumstances of his father's death, he has not been in a position to make application before.

(4) The Censor Hwang Hwai-shên represents that the Weising Lotteries (or lotteries on the names of the successful candidates at the examinations) have been resumed in Kuang-tung, and begs that the Governor-General and Governor may be instructed to suppress them with a firm hand. An Edict was issued last year directing their suppression, on the representation of the Censor Feng Ch'eng-pai, who so ably demonstrated the evils of this practice that further comment is unnecessary. Proclamations should also be issued prohibiting this lottery at Macao.

(5) Yü-hsin, officer in charge of the manufacture of Imperial silks at Soochow, reports that the first instalment of an order for this year has been forwarded to the capital.

July 28th.—Decrees—None.

(1) and (2) Li Han-chang, Governor-General of the Hu-kwang provinces, recommends officers to vacant Colonels' posts at important stations on the Miaotzu frontier.

(3) Li Han-chang and the Governor of

Hupei request that certain regulations for the piloting and tracking of boats through the rapids above Ichang, may be placed on record. At Kweichow, Pa-tung, and other places adjoining the Great River, there is a succession of rapids which are full of rocks that appear when the water is low. The waves in these are very high, and trading vessels that pass them are obliged to hire men of the place who know the water, to take them up and down, as well as porters to carry their heavy cargo overland.

A host of abuses in time crept into this service, such as extortionate charges on the part of the trackers, official squeezes, black mail levied by the local gentry, &c., &c.; to put a stop to which regulations were drawn up by the Governor-General and Governor of the Province in the 9th year of Hsien-Fong. These regulations have been found to work well, but it having been represented that in course of time the trackers and others might fall into their old courses, a revised edition of these regulations has been drawn up, which it is requested the proper Board may be directed to put on record.

July 29th.—Memorials.—(1) Chow Ta-wu, Major General of Kweichow, begs that he may be allowed to vacate his post, as his sick leave has expired and he is still unwell.—The edict has been recorded.

(2) Postscript memorial by the same officer, stating further that he has not yet gone into mourning for his mother, who died fourteen years ago. He was not permitted to do so at the time of her death, as his services were required, and he now proposes to go into mourning, should he be permitted to vacate his post and return to his native place.

(3) Olohopu and Tuk'arh (Commandant and Imperial Commissioner at Wuliasut'ai) represent that a Mongol Commissioner (恭贊) by name Topuchin-chamachi, requests that he may be allowed to vacate his post on account of sickness.—The edict has been recorded.

(4) Memorial by the above, stating that they have no funds to repair the City Wall, and requesting permission to patch it up temporarily with mud and straw.

Wuliasut'ai was formerly surrounded by a wooden stockade, which was burnt by the rebels when they took the place in 1870. After its recovery, the Acting Commandant requested permission to build a stone wall, but his successor suggested the substitution of earthworks of mud and straw. These were erected, but they have fallen down in several places. The Mongols originally subscribed funds for the erection of the wall, but there are at present no funds in hand, and as military operations are just about to be commenced against the rebels at Wulumuchi, who when hard pressed will make for Mongolia, it is important that the Town of Wuliasut'ai be put in a state of defence. The memorialists therefore propose to patch the wall for the present, making some more permanent arrangements at a later date.

(5) The Chin Tien-chien, or Board of Astronomy, report that they have selected 8 a.m. on the 16th October as an auspicious moment to commence the removal of the remains of their late Majesties to the Imperial Mausoleum.

July 30th.—Memorials.—(1) The Governor of Kwang-si requests that two District Magistrates may be deprived of office, their buttons taken away, and a certain time allowed them to effect the arrest of certain burglars in their respective jurisdictions, who have been guilty of robbery with violence.

(2) The Governor of Kwang-si reports the trial of a sub-Prefect, who took upon himself to inflict capital punishment upon a military officer who had been guilty of crimes worthy of death.

Liu-shên, newly appointed sub-Prefect of Kweichow, while on his way to his post, arrested two brothers living at Kuo-lo, a village in his jurisdiction, one of whom held a small military office. They were notoriously bad characters, who had been guilty of many crimes of violence and bloodshed, and the elder brother while on his trial used such violent and threatening language, that the sub-Prefect had both him and his brother taken out, and then decapitated.

The punishment for illegally executing persons guilty of capital crimes, is a hundred blows of the bamboo, a punishment which the sub-Prefect has rendered himself liable to; but in view of two Imperial amnesties having been granted since the offence, the memorialists suggest that the penalty incurred by the sub-Prefect be cancelled, and that he be permitted to await his turn for future employment.

July 31st.—Ch'ung-shih denounces an expectant Sub-Prefect.

Shu-chien, a nephew of Tu-sin-ga (late Commandant of Sheng-ching), who had been compelled to resign office during his uncle's command, but had been permitted to reside in the province, the memorialist now finds to be a person of notoriously bad character, and quite unfitted for the acting post he now holds. He prays, therefore, that he may be deprived of rank and office, and be placed on his trial for charges of a serious character, brought against him by the gentry in his jurisdiction.

(2) Appeal case, reported by Ying-kwei (Superintendent of the office of Gendarmerie.) Yang T'ai-ching, a native of the Ch'ao-yang district in Jêho, complains that his sister, when on the road from his house to her husband's home, was robbed by one Shan To, who, when charged with the offence, managed to evade a trial, and, out of revenge, robbed and set fire to petitioner's house, carrying off petitioner's younger brother, and scooping out the eyes of a relative who went to claim his release. Shan To was eventually killed by a party sent to arrest him, upon whom he fired a cannon; and a relative of his then took up the quarrel, persuading the authorities to imprison petitioner's uncle and younger brother, both of whom died in confinement. The edict has been recorded.

(3) Tsêng Kuo-ch'ian, Governor-General of River Works, reports the result of an inspection of the preparations against inundation on the upper part of the Hwang Ho.

Official Papers.

TAXATION BY CHINESE IN THE SETTLEMENT.

The following correspondence has been handed to us for publication:—

Shanghai, 5th July, 1875.

G. F. SEWARD, Esq., U.S. Consul-General,
Senior Member of the Consular Body.

SIR,—I have the honor to hand herewith, for the consideration of the Consular Body, copies of correspondence, with an opinion from the Council's legal adviser, regarding the course the Council should pursue in connection with the levying of taxes by Chinese authorities within the Settlement.

With regard to those on opium, it will be observed that Mr. Drummond's opinion, that the duty of the Police is to arrest all Lekin Runners, is based on the condition "if the Chinese have not the right to levy the lekin tax on opium within the Settlement."

While the individual views of a majority of the Council coincide with the opinion of Mr. Drummond, that by Treaty the Chinese have no such right, and while it is their unanimous opinion that levying taxes on anything but opium is clearly against the treaty; and, moreover, that allowing Lekin Runners in this Settlement

for the purpose of collecting any taxes whatever is most highly objectionable; and that all lawful measures should be taken to put a stop to it; they, however, as a Council, must take the proper interpretation of the Treaty and directions as to their course in such matters as these from the representatives of Foreign Powers, and it is for this purpose of getting the decision of your body on these points for their guidance, that they now address you.

If your decision be that the Police should arrest Lekin Runners, the Council then respectfully ask you to make the necessary communication to the Chinese authorities that in future these runners will not be allowed in the Settlement.

The Council do not wish to needlessly extend this letter, but they feel bound to point out the embarrassment they will undoubtedly be subject to, in the event of your Body deciding that these opium Lekin Runners have a right in the Settlement, and that the Police should assist them as hitherto. No doubt the opinion of the Chief Judge of the English Supreme Court on this question is known to you; and as most of the members of the Police Force are British subjects, it can easily be seen, if this opinion of the Chief Judge is maintained, what difficulties there will be if the Policemen are made personally responsible for carrying out the order of the Council in this connection.

With regard to the question of taxes on other goods than opium, as already observed, the Council are unanimous that it is entirely against the Treaty and highly objectionable; yet, owing to the difficulty of legally proving a case to the Court before whom it would come, the Council have deemed it useless to arrest the men engaged in these exactions. They can, however, do so at any time, and for your information they beg to enclose a copy of a schedule of taxes exhibited in the Lekin office in the Shanse Road.

For full details on all points connected with this subject, the Council refer to the carefully and well-considered opinion of their legal adviser above alluded to, and herein enclosed, with documents attached thereto; and, trusting this matter will meet with your usual kind and prompt attention.

(Signed) JOHN G. PURDON,
Chairman.

31st May, 1875.

W. V. DRUMMOND, Esq.,
Legal Adviser, &c.

SIR,—The opinion delivered by the Chief Judge of H. B. M.'s Supreme Court in the late case of "Walker and Malcolm" being to the effect, among other things, that the Municipal Police in all cases where Lekin Runners request their assistance in arresting natives whom they charge with carrying smuggled opium, should take all the persons engaged in such cases to the Station and retain the opium until the true owner presents himself—(the Chief Judge, however, does not say whether the police are to be the judges as to who is the true owner, or, if they are not so to judge, from whom they are to receive the order as to the true ownership); and as this opinion is at variance with the course hitherto pursued, which course is familiar to you and, as the Council have always understood, is in accordance with the views of the Foreign Consuls, it appears incumbent on the Council to obtain from you advice that may guide them in future.

It is evident that the Council are not the proper interpreters of the Treaties, nor those to decide whether opium or other goods are liable to taxes by the Chinese; their province, under the sanction of the Consular Body, is to keep order and give protection to residents in the Settlement.

To do this it is necessary to give orders to the Police, but, with the apparent conflict between the views of the English

Chief Judge and those of the Treaty Consuls, grave difficulties may arise in the administration of affairs of the Settlement, and the Council therefore request your opinion as to which of these views they should follow in their instructions to the Police.

If these Lekin Runners have no right in the Settlement, it seems to the Council that they should not only be refused assistance, but should be apprehended by the police for committing an illegal act.

The Council would be obliged for as full an opinion on the whole subject as you can give them.

(Signed) EDWARD B. SOUPER,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 9th June, 1875.

SIR,—In reply to your letter dated the 31st ult., in which you request my opinion as to the action which the Council should adopt in reference to the collection of taxes on opium by Chinese within the limits of this Settlement, I beg to say that I am of opinion that the Chinese authorities are not justified in levying or attempting to levy taxes on opium (imported here) within this Settlement, beyond the regular import duty of thirty taels per picul, and therefore, that the Council will be justified in resisting any such attempts.

Although it may not be in theory the duty of the Municipal Council to construe the treaties between Chinese Government and Foreign Powers, yet where there is a conflict of opinion between the officers of Treaty Powers exercising judicial and political functions within this Settlement upon any matter affecting the Government of the Municipality, such as that in question, then the duty of maintaining order in the streets, which undoubtedly does rest upon the Council, practically compels it to adopt, and act upon, one view or the other, and in this instance I can see no middle course between recognition and resistance.

The advice given by the Chief Judge of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court in the case of "Walker v. Malcolm," referred to in your letter—viz., that the Police should "retain the opium until the true owner presents himself," appears to me to be quite impracticable, as it would amount to the erection of the Police Station into a Court of Law, in which a Police Officer would sit to try and decide the ownership of very valuable property, a course utterly and manifestly impossible. I may also add one remark upon the judgment in question, viz., that the appeal is dismissed because there is no evidence of detention of the opium, and the advice or opinion given is that they ought to detain it in future.

If the Chinese have the right to levy the lekin tax on opium within this settlement, then the present course of proceeding by the Council is, I think, the right and proper one; if the Chinese have not the right, then the course which should in my opinion be taken is as follows:—Whenever the Police see persons calling themselves Lekin Runners interfering with coolies carrying opium within the Settlement, and so causing a disturbance, they should release the coolies, and let them go, arrest the Lekin Runners, and take them to the Police Station, there enter a charge against them for creating a disturbance in the streets, and then take them (if Chinese) to the Mixed Court, and make the same charge against them. If the Lekin Runners so charged raise the defence that they are acting legally, the Court must then decide it by dismissing the charge, or by disallowing the defence and punishing the accused. Even if the Court allow the defence and dismiss the charge, the object of the Council would be attained. It would also be necessary for the Council to abstain from issuing or

stamping cards or papers for Lekin Runners, and to notify the Chinese authorities that the cards already issued will not be permitted within the limits of the Settlement.

As the Municipal Police is composed of members of various nationalities, who are subject to the jurisdiction of their Consuls respectively, the Council may be called upon at any time to defend the course they adopt, and may find it to be disapproved by one Court, while it is approved and upheld by another Court.

* * * * *

With regard to the appeals, I may mention that, where a decision is given in Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court against an employé of the Council, the only appeal lies to the Privy Council in England. From the American Consular Court the appeal lies to the Circuit Court of California, and from the German Consular Court to the Court at Leipzig. When the Council are sued before the Court of Treaty Consuls, there is no appeal from the decision of that Court.

I have read and considered the following documents and authorities—viz: The Treaty of 1842, the Treaty of 1858, the Rules signed at Shanghai in November 1858, and made in pursuance of Articles 26 and 28 of the Treaty of Tientsin; also, the old Land Regulations of 1854, and official correspondence referring to the matter in question.

I base my opinion as expressed at the commencement upon the Treaty of 1858, and the Rules above-mentioned. By these the importation of opium, which was previously a contraband commodity, was legalised upon the following terms:

Rule 5, so far as it relates to the matter in question, is as follows:—

"Rule 5.—Regarding certain Commodities heretofore Contraband.—The restrictions affecting trade in opium, cash, grain, pulse, sulphur, brimstone, saltpetre and spelter, are relaxed under the following conditions:—

"1.—Opium will henceforth pay thirty taels per picul import duty. The importer will sell it only at the port. It will be carried into the interior by Chinese only, and only as Chinese property, the foreign trader will not be allowed to accompany it. The provisions of Article IX of the Treaty of Tientsin, by which British subjects are authorised to proceed into the interior with passports to trade, will not extend to it, nor will those of Article XXVIII of the same treaty, by which the transit dues are regulated. The transit dues on it will be arranged as the Chinese Government see fit: nor in future revisions of the traffic is the same rule of revision to be applied to opium as to other goods."

I take the plain meaning of this language to be that the import duty on opium is thirty taels per picul, and that this payment once made, it is free from all other duties or exactions as long as it remains at the port, and whether it is in the possession of Foreigners or Chinese; that Chinese only can take it into the interior, and that the moment it leaves the port it becomes liable to any duties that the Chinese choose to put upon it, and in fact passes beyond the reach of Treaty provisions.

The only point about which there appears to be room for any possible doubt is, what are the limits of the port? With regard to Shanghai, it is at least reasonable to say that this must include the area contained within the limits of the Foreign Settlements, for, to hold otherwise would be to stultify the Treaty itself.

Until this point is authoritatively decided, I would suggest that for this purpose the limits of the port should be held to extend to the first barrier.

The difference between opium and other imported goods is simply, that whereas opium cannot be sent into the interior as

foreign property, and cannot be freed from taxes and dues after it has left the port by any pre-payment or commutation at the port, other imports can be sent to any part of China as foreign property, and can be freed from all further duties throughout the Empire by a commuted payment of transit duty at the port of entry, which is fixed at "one-half of the tariff duties, except in the case of the duty-free goods liable to a transit duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*, as provided in Article II of these Rules."

The first two paragraphs of Rule 7 are as follows:—

"Transit Dues.—It is agreed that Article XXXVIII of the Treaty of Tientsin shall be interpreted to declare the amounts of transit dues legally leviable upon merchandise imported or exported by British subjects to be one-half of the tariff duties, except in the case of duty-free goods liable to a transit duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*, as provided by Article II of these Rules, Merchandise shall be cleared of its transit dues under the following conditions:—

"In the case of Imports.—Notice being given at the port of entry from which the Imports are to be forwarded, inland of the nature and quantity of the goods, the ship from which they have been landed, and the place inland to which they are bound, with all other necessary particulars, the collector of Customs will on due inspection made and on receipt of the transit duty due, issue a transit duty certificate. This must be produced at every barrier station, *visâd*. No further duty will be leviable upon imports so certified, no matter how distant the place of their destination."

It is sometimes urged that the moment opium is sold to a Chinese subject, even at the port, it becomes subject to whatever taxes or duties the Chinese Government choose to put it. I can see nothing to justify or support this argument, which amounts to saying that, immediately opium has left the possession of the foreign importer and passed into the possession of a Chinese, even though lying in a godown in Shanghai, it is no longer at the port, and has passed into the interior!

I think that this argument cannot possibly be sustained, without a complete violation of language; and if it were even possible to do so, we should, by adopting it, admit the right of the Chinese to have tax gatherers watching godowns in the Settlement, seizing goods, and levying taxes in our very midst; in fact, to admit it in one instance, whether with regard to opium or anything else, would, in my opinion, be a fatal admission of the principle contended for by the Chinese, but which has no foundation in language, law, or equity. As long as it is "at the port," it matters not whose property it is; when it leaves the port to go into the interior, it must be Chinese property.

Another common argument on this subject is that, although by the letter of the Treaty opium is exempted from taxation so long as it remains in the port area, yet that the spirit of the Treaty is wholly opposed to this. The phrase "spirit of the Treaty" is sometimes talked of as Lord Elgin's intention at the time of making the Treaty, and by others it is defined as the general conclusion to be drawn from a perusal of the Treaty as a whole, apart from the precise language of any particular part. The best definition of this phrase I take to be the maxim that "the proper interpretation of every instrument is that which will make it speak the intention of the parties at the time it was made;" which means, of course, the mutual intention.

The Chinese interpretation will be found in a despatch of Tseng-Kwo-Fan, dated 5th November, 1868, a copy of which I append to this opinion. [A translation of this note was published in the *North-China Herald* of 18th August, 1871.]

In my opinion, the letter of the Treaty being plain and unambiguous, there is no reference necessary to "the spirit of the Treaty," whatever that phrase may mean.

The "golden rule" known to English law is, that if the precise words used are plain and unambiguous, they are to be construed in their ordinary grammatical sense only. A great English Judge (Baron Parke) has said "difficulties have arisen from confounding a man's intention with his meaning." *Intention* may mean what the party intended to have done, whereas the only question in the construction of the instrument is, what is the *meaning of the words*; and another Judge (Baron Rolfe) puts it still more tersely, "We are to ascertain by construing the instrument *non quod voluit sed quod dicit*, or rather we are to ascertain *quod voluit* by interpreting *quod dicit*."

In conclusion, I may mention that it is believed to be the case that illegal exactions are being secretly made by the Chinese upon imported goods other than opium, contrary to the Treaty stipulations. If this can be proved to the satisfaction of the Ministers of Treaty Powers, it will be undoubtedly much preferable, for reasons familiar to all, that the question should be raised with reference to other commodities than opium, in which trade but few foreigners are interested; though the principle involved applies to opium just as much as to any other commodity named in the treaty—and this fact should be insisted upon whenever occasion offers. The document appended appears to be of peculiar value in reference to goods other than opium.

I have written at this length on the express request by the Council that I would in reply to their letter refer to every point in connection with this matter which suggested itself to me.

(Signed) W. V. DRUMMOND.

Public Meetings.

MEETING OF TREATY CONSULS.

MINUTES of a Meeting of Consuls held at Shanghai, on the 5th day of August, 1875.

Present:—Messrs. Annecke, Chappelaine, Fitz, Haas, Medhurst and Seward. Letters from Messrs. Carvalho, Johnson, and Shinagawa, expressing inability to attend the meeting, were laid on the table.

A letter from the Chairman of the Municipal Council, requesting the Consular Body to ascertain whether the native authorities are prepared to clean out the Soochow Creek, was referred to Mr. Medhurst.

A letter from the Commissioner of Customs, inclosing one from the late Harbour Master, intimating that the chart of the Bund line which was to be prepared by the latter, has not been completed, was laid upon the table. In this connection, Mr. Seward mentioned that the present Harbour Master has stated to him that he will not be able to undertake the work unless provided with assistance.

The Comte de Chappelaine was asked, and consented to act with the Committee having this business in charge. He presented to the meeting a chart of a proposed Bund line for the Settlements, which has been prepared under the direction of the Council of the French Concession. It was inspected, and referred to the Committee named above.

The Committee to deal with the Wharfe Dues matter, reported the result of their conferences with the representatives of the Council, and laid the letters which have passed between them and the Council on the table. The action indicated was approved by the meeting.

Some correspondence in regard to the protection of telegraph cables was reported by the Committee having the matter in charge, and was approved by the meeting.

The Committee upon the Woosung Bar, reported that Messrs. Escher and de Ryke have arrived from Japan to report upon the Bar, and the question whether it may be improved, and in what way. They have been given all the facilities which the members of the Committee could afford, and introduced to the Commissioner of Customs, the Harbour Master, and to the Chairman and Secretary of the Council. These gentlemen will occupy some time in Shanghai, and after their return to Japan they will transmit a detailed report.

A second letter from the Council, dated August 9th, in regard to the dangers arising from the proximity of a large body of soldiers in the immediate neighborhood, particularly in the direction of disease, was considered.

Messrs. Medhurst and Seward were able to state in this connection, that the Taotai has stated to them that the soldiers in question are to be sent away at an early moment, and that transportation is now being sought for. The sense of the meeting was that the Taotai has met the various representations made to him in regard to the soldiers in a reasonable and friendly way, and that so far as the danger of pestilence is concerned, no representation of a pressing character can well be put before him in the absence of professional opinion upon the subject. Mr. Seward was asked to respond to the Council in this sense, and Mr. Medhurst was asked to draft a letter to the Taotai referring to the representations heretofore made and his declarations thereupon, and conveying the general view of the Consuls.

Messrs. Medhurst and Seward reported a conversation with the Taotai in regard to the Mixed Court. It had reference more particularly to the appointment of a successor to the late Magistrate, but in this connection the general question of the status of the Court was brought under consideration, and points were raised which make it doubtful whether the Settlements can be made a separate Hsien-ship. The matter was left for further consideration.

The increasing tendency of the country people to interfere with persons going into the interior for pleasure trips, particularly at the shooting season, was considered. It was deemed desirable to adopt forms of passport more in accordance with the style of Chinese papers of official character, as has already been done at the British Consulate. It was thought desirable also to secure proclamations stamped conjointly by the Taotais of Shanghai and Chinkiang, and setting forth the purposes of the tourists and how they should be treated, copies of which may be given to each applicant for a passport. Mr. Medhurst undertook to bring this business before the Taotai.

J. HAAS,
Acting Austro-Hungarian Consul.
E. MOREL,
Consul for Belgium.
F. B. JOHNSON,
Acting-Consul for Denmark.
CHAPPELAINE,
Consul-General for France.
W. ANNECKE,
Consul for Germany.
W. H. MEDHURST,
Consul for Great Britain.
L. VIGNALE,
Consul-General for Italy.
E. SHINAGAWA,
Consul for Japan.
F. E. HEYDEN,
Acting Consul for the Netherlands.
A. H. DE CARVALHO,
Consul in charge for Portugal.
J. E. REDING,
Vice-Consul for Russia.
A. DE GARAY,
Consul for Spain.
W. SCOTT FITZ,
Act. Consul-General for Sweden & Norway.
GEORGE F. SEWARD,
Consul-General for United States.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR SETTLEMENTS NORTH OF THE YANG-KING-PANG.

Council Meeting of 9th August, 1875.

Present:—Messrs. J. G. Purdon (chairman), J. G. W. Cowie, J. Hart, W. Kidner, A. A. Krauss, F. W. Lemarchand, R. Mackenzie, S. D. Webb, and the Secretary.

The Summons was taken as read.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read, confirmed, and signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and the seal of the Municipality affixed thereto.

The Cash State was handed round for inspection.

Land Tax—General Hospital Property.—At the request of the Trustees it was resolved to leave the collection of this tax in abeyance, pending reference to the Ratepayers.

Telegraph Line.—On the recommendation of the Works Committee, application by Messrs. Crofts & Sewjee for a line from the New Hotel, on the Bund, to the Horse Bazaar, was granted.

Fearon Road.—It was resolved that the road running along the West-side of the Hongkew Creek from the river Hwangpoo, Northwards, should be named the Fearon Road.

Bridge—Yang-king-pang No. 1.—The Board was informed that the order for an iron bridge had been sent to England.

Chinese Soldiers.—It was determined to draw the attention of the Consular Body to the number of Chinese troops at present quartered within a very short distance from the Foreign Settlements, numbers of whom were reported to be suffering from fever and diseases caught in Formosa.

Fire Department.—The subjoined letter was read, and on the recommendation of the Chief Engineer S. F. D., was ordered to be published for the information of the members of the Fire Brigade:—

Ashburton House, Croydon,
25th June, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel it a duty and pleasure to tender you my best thanks for your energetic and gallant conduct at the fire in the Fokien Road on the night of the 4th ult. From the accounts sent me, I feel sure that but for your aid the considerable conflagration which then took place would have been even more wide-spread and disastrous.

Although the small block of houses belonging to me which then caught fire was almost totally consumed, I do not the less appreciate your endeavours, and beg you will enter my name as a regular subscriber to the fund of such an excellent association, and have given the necessary instructions to Messrs. Iveson & Co. to carry this out.

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS HANBURY.

To the MEMBERS OF THE FIRE BRIGADES and HOOK & LADDER Co., Shanghai.

A letter from Messrs. Iveson & Co., accompanied Mr. Hanbury's letter, intimating that they had received instructions from Mr. Hanbury to subscribe \$150.

General Hospital.—The following letter from the Trustees of the General Hospital was considered, and ordered to be published along with Council's reply agreed upon at the meeting:—

Shanghai, 7th August, 1875.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge your letter No. 75/624 of 23rd June last, and have now to advise you that I have reason to think that a Hospital building which would meet actual requirements, a preliminary sketch of which I submit herewith, could be erected at a cost so far reduced, that the Trustees would not need to ask from the Council more than about Tls. 20,000.

If, in the opinion of the Council, this proposition would be likely to receive favorable consideration at their hands, I will convene a

meeting of Trustees and submit their proposal to you in a detailed manner.

(Sd.) F. B. JOHNSON,
*Chairman of the Board of Trustees
of the Shanghai General Hospital.*
J. G. PURDON, Esq.,
*Chairman of the Municipal Council for the
Settlements North of the Yang-king-pang.*

Shanghai, 10th August, 1875.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, the Council desire me to say that if the detailed proposal you intend to submit to them, embraces a scheme for paying off the debt which meets their approval, there will be no objection on their part to make the loan of Tls. 20,000 (Twenty thousand Taels) asked for; the Council taking it for granted that the other conditions of the resolution passed at the last Ratepayers' Meeting, authorizing the loan, will also be complied with.

Until they get such detailed proposal from you, they do not express any opinion on the sketch plan accompanying your letter, which in compliance with a request of Mr. Kidner, they now return, as you may need it for the meeting of Trustees, to which you refer.

(Sd.) JOHN G. PURDON,
Chairman.

F. B. JOHNSON, Esq.,
*Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the
Shanghai General Hospital.*

The Minutes of the previous meeting were passed for publication.

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING CHINESE TROOPS.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Shanghai, 26th July, 1875.

SIR,—Referring to the item in the *Daily News* of this date, relative to the conduct of Chinese soldiers who passed through the Settlements on Saturday last, I beg leave to suggest that you obtain from the Police full reports in the matter, and give to me whatever information you may deem fit, in order that the business may be dealt with as it may require.

(Sd.) GEORGE F. SEWARD,
U.S. Consul-General.

JOHN G. PURDON Esq.,
*Chairman Municipal Council,
Shanghai.*

July 26th, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of this date, which anticipates a communication the Council this morning desired me to make to you on the same subject. I now beg to hand you copy of a full report made to the Council by the Superintendent of Police, on the conduct of the large body of native troops that passed through the Settlements on Saturday last.

Referring to the letter of the 15th November last, which I had the honour of addressing you, the Council would again respectfully suggest that the Chinese authorities be requested not to move their soldiery through the Settlements, or when that is unavoidable, that it be represented to them that their troops should be properly officered, and that it is also desirable that whenever possible notice should be given to the Municipal authorities in order that steps may be taken to facilitate the passage of the men without the peace of the place being endangered.

(Sd.) JOHN G. PURDON,
Chairman.

GEORGE F. SEWARD, Esq.,
*U. S. Consul-General and Senior Member of
the Consular Body.*

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Shanghai, 28th July, 1875.

SIR,—I have to-day received your letter of the 26th instant; in regard to the transit of soldiers through the Settlements on Saturday last. It will be at once laid before the Consuls.

I have pleasure in informing you that the Taotai has voluntarily expressed regret that anything unpleasant should have occurred, and his disposition to have soldiers landed elsewhere for the future.

(Sd.) GEORGE F. SEWARD,
U.S. Consul-General & Senior Consul.
JOHN G. PURDON, Esq.,
*Chairman Municipal Council,
Shanghai.*

9th August, 1875.

SIR,—I am requested by my colleagues to call the attention of the Consular Body to the fact that large numbers of Chinese soldiers are quartered at different points within a very short distance of the Foreign Settlements. From information received, the Council believe that there are not less than from eight to ten thousand men, which are being added to constantly.

It is more than a year since the first detachments were stationed near the South Gate, and near what is known as Overweg's Bungalow; and it was supposed they were placed there temporarily; but their numbers have been increased; and the late arrivals, apparently, are settling down for a lengthened stay.

The troops arriving from Formosa, the Council understand are being quartered in this neighbourhood; and, apart from the very great chance of disturbances arising from squads of men strolling about the Settlements, there is very great risk to the health of the community, from the large number of these soldiers who are suffering from fever and other diseases; to such an extent is this the case, that there are good grounds for apprehending a pestilence should the troops continue to remain where they are.

The Council are of opinion that the presence of large bodies of Chinese troops in the immediate neighbourhood of this Settlement is, from every point of view, objectionable, particularly at the present time; and they feel assured that calling your attention to the matter is all that is required, to have whatever measures may be necessary or feasible adopted.

(Sd.) J. G. PURDON,
Chairman.

GEORGE F. SEWARD, Esq.,
*U. S. Consul-General, Senior Member
of the Consular Body.*

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Shanghai, 11th August, 1875.

SIR,—I am requested by the Consular Body to respond to your two letters in regard to the transit of soldiers through the Settlements, the danger of disturbances, and of the spread of disease arising from their encampment in the neighborhood.

As you have been made aware, the Taotai has met the representations in regard to the transit of soldiers in a fair spirit. The Consuls are satisfied that he is disposed to do all that is within his power to avert the dangers which may arise in this way.

In point of fact, however, the Taotai cannot readily control the movements of troops. Nor does it appear that he is even made aware of their approach, so as to be able to take such measures as are within his power at the moment of their arrival.

Under these circumstances the Consuls have concluded to state the case in writing to him, and to ask him to bring the subject to the notice of those officials who may be able to exercise a more perfect control. Mr. Medhurst will undertake this duty.

In regard to the proximity of soldiers in large bodies, particularly those in a diseased state, I am to say that the Taotai has already intimated the intention of the proper authorities to remove the Formosa men at the earliest practicable moment. The general question involved will be treated by Mr. Medhurst in his letter to the Taotai. I have, however, to point out to you that in the absence of professional opinion, he cannot well make any declaration as to what may be the actual danger of the pestilence apprehended by you. It may be desirable for you to make to us a further communication on this point, covering the opinion of the Health Officer.

(Sd.) GEO. F. SEWARD,
Consul General & Senior Consul.

JOHN G. PURDON, Esq.,
*Chairman Municipal Council,
Shanghai.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

REPORT.

The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Corporation, and Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 30th June last.

The net profits for that period, including \$3,059.44 brought forward from last account,

after paying all charges and deducting interest paid and due, amount to \$263,127.50, of which, after taking out Rebate on Bills not yet due, there remains a balance of \$260,023.72.

The Directors have taken \$153,997.42 from this sum, and placed the amount to Contingent Account, to provide for known and probable losses, and they recommend that the balance of \$106,026 be carried forward to the credit of New Account.

The Directors regard the half-year's profit as satisfactory, but they regret they again feel unable to recommend the payment of any Dividend, as, in view of Mr. McLean's Report, (though they have since become possessed of information which authorizes them to take a much more hopeful view of the position of the "doubtful accounts" than he held), they deem it advantageous, in the permanent interest of the Shareholders, to retain the whole balance of profit until the end of the year.

During the past half-year, and more especially recently, many large and important failures connected with Eastern trade have taken place, and, although fortunately the Bank has had to provide an unimportant amount for anticipated losses on such accounts, they have naturally been the subject of considerable anxiety to the Directors. There seems, however, every reason to suppose that the worst is past, and there are signs that the depression to which trade has been so long subject is being gradually removed.

The Directors have not yet definitely appointed the London Committee, but considerable progress has been made, and they now expect shortly to complete the appointments.

Mr. David McLean has duly inspected the Head Office and Branches, and his Report to the Directors, dated 10th May, is to the following effect, viz:—

He estimates losses at \$116,888.68, and recommends that they be written off at 30th June, although, he says, possibly a portion may be recovered. He adds: "Taking the doubtful accounts as eventually turning out all bad, I estimate the (further) total losses to be, at the outside, \$340,000." He considers the current business of the Bank as being on a much safer basis than in former years, and continues: "I feel certain you will not be called upon to provide more than the amounts mentioned above." He expresses his entire confidence in the management of the Bank at the Head Office and Branches. He considers it extremely difficult to reduce "Charges Account" very much without impairing efficiency, but feels confident that where it can, it will be done.

The Directors, acting on Mr. McLean's Report, have written off the above sum of \$153,997.42, which includes the \$116,888.68 estimated by him as lost (less certain portions of it which have been recovered), \$41,000 included in his estimate of "doubtful accounts" (since ascertained to be bad), and all probable losses by recent failures. Several amounts estimated by Mr. McLean as probably lost, have since been recovered, and the position of the "doubtful accounts" has improved so much since his Report was handed to the Directors, that, of the remaining \$299,000, they have every reason to anticipate that a considerable sum, probably as much as one-half, will turn out good. They expect to know definitely the position of these accounts by the end of the current half-year.

MARINE INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

The balance of this account now amounts to \$43,534.34; no losses have been sustained during the half-year.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. Alfred F. Heard, the Deputy-Chairman, ceased to be a Director on the suspension of his firm, and Mr. H. Nicaise was appointed in his stead. Mr. Nicaise has since resigned under instructions from home, and Mr. Alexander MacIver has been appointed to supply the vacancy.

Mr. Wm. H. Forbes has been elected Deputy-Chairman.

AUDITORS.

Mr. F. W. Mitchell resigned his appointment as Auditor on leaving the Colony, and Mr. B. B. Gibb has been appointed in his stead.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1875.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.
30th June, 1875.

ASSETS.	
Cash and Bullion.....	\$ 8,072,637.86
Government Securities.....	2,895,355.20
Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits.....	9,526,220.45
Exchange Remittances.....	15,501,583.34
Bank Premises.....	229,581.12
Dead Stock.....	95,519.66
	\$56,318,257.53
LIABILITIES.	
Paid-up Capital.....	\$ 5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund.....	100,000.00
Marine Insurance Account.....	43,534.34
	143,534.34
Notes in Circulation.....	\$ 1,354,233.53
Deposits.....	12,171,655.15
	13,525,888.48
Exchange Acceptances.....	17,385,707.21
Profit and Loss Account.....	263,127.50
	\$56,318,257.53
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
30th June, 1875.	
Dr.	
To AMOUNT WRITTEN OFF:	
Rebate on Bills not due.....	\$ 3,164.08
To CONTINGENT ACCOUNT:	
Amount set aside to meet Losses.....	\$ 153,997.42
To BALANCE:	
Carried forward to next half-year.....	\$ 106,026.00
	\$ 263,127.50
Cr.	
By balance of Undivided Profits, 31st December 1874.....	\$ 3,059.44
By amount of Net Profits, for the six months ending 30th June, 1875, after deducting all Expenses and Interest paid and due.....	260,068.06
	\$ 263,127.50
RESERVE FUND.	
Dr.	
To balance on 30th June 1875.....	100,000.00
Cr.	
By balance on 31st December 1874.....	\$ 100,000.00

Miscellaneous.

THE CHINESE CAMPS.

Being curious to see what like were Chinese troops just returned from a foreign expedition, and curious to see how the pestilence was progressing with which we are threatened by their presence, I concluded, one day last week, to visit the camp; and, having found two other men as inquisitive as myself, proceeded to put the design in execution. There were various contingencies to lend interest to the stroll. The exuberant joy at returning home, which found expression on first landing in knocking off Foreigners' hats, bruising ladies' faces, hitting ponies over the head with rifles, presenting empty pistols at unwilling jinriksha men, and other playful eccentricities, was probably expended; but there remained rumours of filth, disease, and possible contagion, of insolence shown to Foreigners who had occasion to pass the neighborhood—and I had been even assured on the previous day that forts were being thrown up, betokening a lengthened occupation and serious military intent. All this seemed worth investigating.

There was not much difficulty in finding the place; for the country is dotted with flags between Overweg's bungalow and the South Gate. We strike inland at hazard, and soon find ourselves at the first camp. And here I grieve to have to demolish the "fort" theory. The Chinese have a habit of camping by battalions, or regiments, or whatever name it may please your military readers to give to a body of some 500 men. A flag, bearing the surname of the commandant, is planted in the centre; the tents are pitched in square around it, and round the whole are constructed a wall and ditch, the former about 6ft. high, the latter about 4 feet deep. It would be perfectly easy for an active man to jump the latter and vault the former. But there is no other trace of a fort, except the one constructed last year, after the Ningpo Joss-house riot, and noted by

you at the time. That, as we all know, is occupied by some 500 of the Feng-wan-shan force, whom we shall see drilling, later on.

We present ourselves at the gate of the camp, and are summarily repelled by a door-keeper. There was no admission for idlers, sightseers, or any other class of intruders; and the rapid exit of a small boy, who had somehow wriggled in and was being ejected with a volley of slaps and adjectives, warned us that the discipline was real. "Well, where is your ta-jen?" "Over there;" pointing to a farm house. And we may here remark that, not only did the Colonels appear invariably to prefer house to tent accommodation, but that they also seemed to prefer the Settlement to the country. They had always gone down the "horse-road," when we asked for them. However, we made our way to the farm house and asked to see Colonel Ho. He had gone down the horse-road. We regretted this, as we had wanted to ask him to let us see his camp. There was no difficulty at all about that. Some one in white clothes was shot out from the crowd of orderlies or staff officers, or whoever may have been the very civil individuals occupied in drinking tea in a shed at the entrance; and he forthwith conducted us over the forbidden threshold, and left us with an invitation to *kan-kan* to our hearts' content. We looked first of all for the filth and disease and other indications of pestilence that was being blown over the Settlement, in defiance of South-easterly winds; but we couldn't find them. The camps seemed very fairly cleanly. I won't say that the mats spread in the tents had been washed that morning; nor that the soldiers had all just bathed and dressed for dinner; but of filth in the sense of garbage &c. there was none. The only perceptible smell was an odor of garlic when the men crowded round to talk about Formosa, and the only insolence was an expectation by one of them that we would believe he had killed 30 savages with his own hand, out of 1,000 who had been annihilated by the united efforts of the Army. They did not like Formosa at all; were very glad to get back; didn't wish to go again. Their battalion had not suffered much from disease, but the one in the adjoining camp had lost 200 men. The savages had large ears, and—horror of horrors in a Chinaman's eyes—wore no breeches. They themselves were Shan-tung men; thought it likely they might stay at Shanghai two or three months. Didn't know exactly, till their General came. He was expected in two or three days.

The tents were rather slight, but not bad; they appeared intended to hold ten men each, judging from that number of spears which we saw sloped against several. Others had less, but in that case there were muskets lying about—not first-class weapons, one could see, though we did not handle them. The men themselves were the reverse of smart and soldierly; they were unkempt and slovenly; but were quite civil and conversable, and seemed rather amused by our intrusion.

A gentleman who visited the Camp on another occasion, was fortunate in finding an officer at home; and had some conversation with him about Formosa. But he did not prove very much more enlightened than his men. He scouted the idea of China having paid an indemnity. The mandarins might have given the Japanese something; but not with the Emperor's knowledge. They had not seen the Japanese; fortunately for the latter they had left before the Chinese landed. The savages were not like men; did not even understand the use of fire, and so on; suggesting a doubt whether the savages had been seen at all.

Well, we nodded, and passed out of that camp and strolled towards the next. Here

are twelve howitzers outside a little temple on the way. Obviously this must be the artillery quarters. "Is the Colonel in?" No, he has gone down the "horse-road." How far can they hit a man with the howitzer? Four li. Have they used them in Formosa? Yes, dragged them up hill and fired down—expressive pantomime of descent and effect of a shell. A priest comes up here and volunteers some information; but is told that as a priest he can know nothing of guns, and is laughed down. Well, we arrive at another camp, where the doorkeeper is a trifle sulky in his refusal of admission. We exchange a few words with the soldiers, who quite concur with the others in their delight at getting away from Formosa, and say there are four aborigines at their Colonel's quarters. We think we should like to see them, and conclude to call there. But other men on the way declare there are no aborigines; and we fail to make out very clearly whether they have come, or are only coming up with the expected General, or exist only in our informants' imagination. And as our attention is distracted by some spearmen drilling, we give up the pursuit.

This spear drill is a great institution; as it is hot, the men are very sensibly being drilled in undress. That is to say, they have nothing on but a sort of loose singlet and a pair of breeches. They are drawn up in line, some 50 of them armed with spears about three times their own length. The spear consists of a long bamboo with a spike at the end; and the drill consists in advancing by batches of fours to the sound of the gong, leaping forwards, backwards, causing the spears to vibrate furiously; advancing, thrusting savagely with a yell; and retiring as before. The men were active, and the exercise must be good as a gymnastic process. The spear head, too, would be a nasty thing to run against; but as a weapon of offence it should have been abandoned when muskets are invented, to say nothing of breech-loaders. A little further on, we come to the parade ground of the Feng-wan-shan men, where several companies of fifties are being drilled with rifles. They go through their movements with very creditable precision; but with a slowness and want of *verve* that suggest collapse at the first strain. They would never do what they are now doing, in face of an enemy, but would resolve into a mob. I would back the Volunteers, with all their loose drill, to keep their cohesion better in face of danger.

It is getting dusk now, and we turn homewards; looking into the real fort as we pass, and noting that the interior seems clean and orderly. We did not enter any other camp than the one I have described; but looked into others and all seemed alike. We passed a good many men evidently sick with fever, but able to get about, and saw nothing to imply that there was any serious amount of disease, that could be considered a danger to the health of the place. How far the late rain may alter the condition of the camp, is a question.—For all that, the men are a rough looking lot, and I would rather a misunderstanding did not arise when I was in their midst. Very certainly it is better so many of them should not be encamped so near Shanghai.

G.

Correspondence.

THE COUNCIL AND THE TAX GATHERERS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—The hesitancy of the Council's action in regard to the Chinese tax collectors who overrun the Settlement, has been often criticised. But I fancy the

community will have been hardly prepared for so very weak an effusion as its late appeal for instructions to the Foreign Consuls.

We are really left in some doubt, after a perusal of that letter, as to the position in which the Municipal Council fancies itself placed, or whether really we have an executive or not. The same dread of responsibility was noticeable on a previous occasion, when the amended Land Regulations proposed to strengthen the hands of Council, that august body appealed at once to the Foreign Consuls to know exactly what it had to do in certain defined or undefined circumstances; and now we discover it, after being in possession of the opinions of two legal minds, one the Chief Judge of Her Majesty's Supreme Court, and the other its own legal adviser, still appealing to the Consuls for instructions how to act. It is as if a General in the field were to be continually sending to the War Office plans of his position, and refusing to move till he got back an answer as to the next step to be taken. It is not for the exhibition of such qualities as this that the Ratepayers elect a Municipal Council. If the Council is unable or unwilling to move a step except at the command of the Foreign Consuls, the sooner it resigns its functions into their hands, the better. There can be no possible use in keeping up the working paraphernalia of a Council which is no Council at all, but which goes, when called upon to take any action, to another body for instructions. I do not seek to deprecate good feeling and unity of purpose between the Council and the body of Consuls, but the one is an executive and the other a judicial body, and, therefore, their functions are essentially different. It is allowed on all hands that the collection of the dues by the Chinese authorities within the limits of the Settlements is a matter which is rapidly sapping the prosperity of the place. The Council has had the necessary legal opinions to justify it in taking measures to put an end to the nuisance complained of. It argues but badly for the institution that, with its hands thus strengthened, it should still hesitate to act.

Yours truly,
CITIZEN.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Citizen" (doubtless an eminent resident) is disposed to be severe on the Council. Comparisons are as a rule odious, but really "Citizen's" effusion as compared with the Council's has its weak points. His illustration of the General in the field is singularly *mal à propos*. He is nearer the mark, when he looks upon the Council as an executive; and if he will reflect for a moment he will remember that frequently an executive has to appeal to other authorities for guidance. So high an executive as our Government has to submit points to the Law Judges. Had Earl Russell not been quite so much of "Citizen's" way of thinking in a well-known case, the British Public would no doubt have been richer by £3,000,000.

The right of Chinese to tax certain goods is undoubtedly an international question, and the Council have no option but to act in such cases under the direction of the Consular Body, who are responsible to the Governments who sanctioned the existence of the Municipal Council.

The Municipal legal adviser points out a course of action for the Council to adopt, basing his advice upon the rights of the Chinese under treaties; which rights the Council ask the Consuls to define.

It seems to me that the community had better be careful how they recommend a Council to act always on their own interpretations of treaties.

It is easy enough to make a mistake and bring about a hideous misunderstanding, but not quite so easy to settle matters again.

Yours, &c.,

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

Shanghai, 19th Aug.

Law Reports.

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, Aug. 16th.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

W. ROBERTS v. H. SUTHERLAND.

Plaintiff, who was represented by Mr. Darke, sued to recover from defendant, a pilot, Tls. 30, for work done and materials supplied in repairing a boat.

Defendant admitted the debt, but pleaded as a set-off, the value of a spar, Tls. 20, his property, which he alleged the plaintiff had applied to his own uses.

Plaintiff said the spar (a boat's mast) was given by the defendant to Mr. Roberts, in place of one that was cut up by his orders, to help in the repairs of his boat.

Defendant said it was nothing of the sort. Plaintiff's head-carpenter took the spar, and put his (defendant's), which was of more value, aside,—the spar taken being charged for as lumber in the bill.

Plaintiff produced the bill, which showed that the transaction took place in January last. The total charge was Tls. 77, but it was agreed to strike off Tls. 7 on account of the difference in value of the two spars, and it was considered that that matter was then settled. Defendant afterwards paid Tls. 40, leaving the balance Tls. 30, now sued for. The value of defendant's spar was about Tls. 7, while that of the spar cut up was \$25. Defendant's was a Foochow, and the plaintiff's a Baltic spar. Defendant himself told the carpenter not to use his spar, and when spoken to about it, said, "Oh, if you are going to make such a fuss, take mine in its place." His spar was accordingly afterwards cut up and used.

Defendant denied this statement in part, saying his spar was 52 feet long and 14 inches thick at the heel, whereas the one used for repairing his boat was only 25 feet long. He did not tell them to take his spar in exchange, and was not aware it had been cut up until a little while ago. He left it at plaintiff's place for safe keeping, under a shed.

Plaintiff, in reply to further questions, said the statement he had made was perfectly accurate,—but for defendant's order, his own spar would have been used in repairing the boat.

His HONOUR said defendant could sue Mr. Roberts for the value of his spar, if he still thought he was entitled to recover the money. But that was a question which did not properly arise in the present action. Defendant had admitted his liability to pay the claim, which was quite distinct from the set-off pleaded.

Judgment for plaintiff, for full amount; and \$3, cost of summons.

Aug. 17th.

HUGH SUTHERLAND v. W. ROBERTS.

Plaintiff sought to recover a spar, or the value, Tls. 20, that had been left at defendant's yard to be sawn up in December last.

Plaintiff sworn, stated—I am a pilot. I took a mast to defendant's boat building yard, in December last year, to have it sawn up by his workmen and to be put on my boat's side to strengthen her. I don't know what became of it. Finding it was not sawn up, I sent for it. It was never returned to me. It was a Foochow spruce spar. I valued it at Tls. 20. It was 14 inches in diameter at the thickest end, and about 6 inches at the other, and 52 feet in length. I don't know the cost of wood, but I paid Tls. 15 for the spar in the first place, before it was made into a mast.

By defendant—I did not say to you that I had no use for the old mast, and wanted Oregon timber in exchange; nor did I come to the yard and order your carpenter to saw up a Baltic pine spar.

Defendant said—The old spar was brought over to the yard while I was absent,

and when I arrived at the yard I found my carpenters cutting up a Baltic pine spar belonging to me. I grumbled at the men for doing so, and the foreman said that it was by Mr. Sutherland's orders. I then spoke to Mr. Sutherland about it, and he told me not to make a noise, and that I could have the old spar in change for the other. It was not used, and it lay in the yard for three months after the repairs to the boat were completed.

Complainant denied this.

J. MCKAY, sworn stated—I am a Quarter Master on the steamer *Nanking*. I was in the service of Mr. Sutherland at the time the spar was taken to the defendant's yard. The Chinese foreman gave the option of using that one or one of two others. To the best of my recollection Sutherland said that if there was any bother about using the wrong spar it could be charged in his bill.

Defendant sworn, stated—My carpenter cut up a Baltic spar by Mr. Sutherland's directions, I complained about it, and he told me to take his old spar in exchange. I never charged for my spar in the bill. The lumber charged in the bill was for the bulkheads and fitting up the cabins. I never heard anything about this claim until I sent in my bill, of which I have received payment.

Judgment for defendant.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, August 16th.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

R. v. PATRICK BOURKE.

Drunkness on Shipboard.

Defendant, a fireman of the steamer *Menelaus*, was charged by Mr. J. Ward, chief officer, with being drunk and disorderly on board, on Saturday night.

Complainant deposed that defendant would not be quiet, and persisted in his efforts to get to the after part of the ship, where he had no business. The police were, therefore, communicated with, and he was taken to the Police Station. On the eve of the ship's departure from Hongkong, he had similarly misconducted himself, but could not be proceeded against owing to want of time. Previously, throughout the voyage from Liverpool, he had been remarkably quiet and well behaved.

His WORSHIP asked if it was desired to proceed now against defendant for the offence at Hongkong?

Complainant said no, the Captain did not desire the defendant to be punished for that offence.

Defendant, on being asked what he had to say, admitted that he was drunk on board, and also at Hongkong, but remembered nothing else.

His WORSHIP said the Captain could have proceeded against the defendant for the offence at Hongkong, had he thought proper, but he declined doing so. In return for that leniency, defendant ought to have behaved better.

Defendant promised amendment in future, and was discharged on payment of costs, \$1.50, and ordered to return to his ship.

Aug. 17th.

R. v. PATRICK BOURKE.

Drunkness.

Defendant a fireman on board the steamer *Menelaus*, who had been before his Worship the previous day on a similar charge, was again brought up for being drunk and attempting to strike the 2nd Engineer at 3 p.m. yesterday.

Defendant, in reply to his Worship said that he only took two glasses of brandy, and did not remember anything about it.

His WORSHIP sent him to prison for one week, and to pay all the costs.

R. v. JAMES HASEL.

Refusal of Duty.

Defendant, a lamp trimmer on board the steamer *Galley of Lorne*, was charged by Captain Burgoyne with refusing duty on Saturday last, when the vessel was on shore near the Beacon. All the hands had been called to throw ballast overboard to lighten the vessel. Defendant was ordered to work with the rest of the crew and he refused, saying that he was only a lamp trimmer.

Defendant was ordered to return to his duty, and to pay the cost of the summons.

Aug. 18th.

R. (WM. ROBERTS) v. HUGH SUTHERLAND.
Assault.

Complainant sworn, stated—I was defendant in a case in the Civil Summary Court yesterday, which was decided in my favour. I left the Court room in company with Mr. Darke and Mr. McKay. The defendant, who was just ahead of me, turned short round and struck me with his closed fist in the face. I asked his reason for so doing, but he made no reply.

Defendant who was much excited and made a very rambling statement, denied striking the complainant, and said that he merely put out his hand saying "there are two roads, one for you and one for me." Defendant then made some inaudible remarks, which as far as could be gathered had nothing to do with the case.

His WORSHIP said that defendant did not appear to be sober, as during the time he was speaking to him, he had interrupted him and repeatedly turned his back to him. If defendant insisted upon behaving in such a manner he should be obliged to lock him up.

Defendant—Well, lock me up; you'll be the first man that ever did it. Your Worship, I am willing to pay anything you like, the same as I did yesterday; you had better settle it now, as I shall be drunker than I am now to-morrow.

His WORSHIP ordered defendant to be kept in custody and brought before him to-morrow morning.

Aug. 19th.

R. (WM. ROBERTS) v. H. SUTHERLAND.
Remanded Assault Case.

Defendant was remanded until this morning, having been much excited on the previous day. His WORSHIP having read the evidence taken yesterday,

Complainant was called, and, in answer to his Worship, said he did not strike the defendant at all.

GEORGE DARKE, sworn, stated—Just after leaving the Court, complainant, McKay and myself were talking together. Sutherland was a little in advance. He suddenly turned and struck complainant in the face. Complainant put up his umbrella to ward off the blow. I stepped between them, and advised complainant to come back to the Court.

Defendant expressed his regret at what had occurred, and begged to apologise.

His WORSHIP asked complainant if he wished to press the charge, to which he replied, no, that he was satisfied with the apology.

His WORSHIP, after pointing out to the defendant the gross impropriety of his conduct, said—Taking into consideration that you have been in custody since yesterday morning, I shall rest content with ordering you to pay the cost of the summons. You must bear in mind in future that any person coming to this Court for redress cannot be intimidated or annoyed in any way.

Defendant thanked His Worship, and asked to be allowed to go to his house for the amount of costs, which was granted.

MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, August 16th.

Before the Chinese Magistrate HSIEH, and W. M. COOPER, Esq., *British Assessor.**The Stabbing case in Hongkew.*

Five natives were brought up, charged with being concerned in the party fight at Hongkew on Friday night last, in which two men were stabbed, one of them seriously. In consequence of the inability of this man to appear, the case was not investigated, but as a reminder of what they might expect if the charges are proved against them, four of the prisoners who were prominent in the attack, were sentenced to receive 100 blows each with the bamboo, and to be cangued until the case is proceeded with. The fifth man, who played merely a subordinate part, was ordered to be cangued only.

Obstructing the Public Thoroughfares.

Six jinriksha coolies, who had been previously warned by the police, were charged with wilfully obstructing the public thoroughfares, and sentenced to receive fifty blows each with the bamboo.—Seven others charged

with a similar offence, for the first time, were ordered to be imprisoned for three days' each.

Burning Joss Paper in the Streets.

A number of offenders of this description were let off on payment of a quarter dollar fine each.

Wilful Damage.

Four natives of respectable position, one of them a law-writer and the other three shopkeepers in the City, were charged with wilfully breaking furniture, &c., in a Chinese house of entertainment situated in a crowded neighbourhood. Among the articles destroyed were four kerosine lamps filled with oil, and burning, whereby great risk of fire was occasioned. Prisoners were taken into custody, but were released on bail, and the case will be proceeded with probably on Thursday.

Aug. 17th.

Before the Chinese Magistrate HSIEH.

Gambling in a Foreign House.

Three natives, found in a foreign house in the Peking road, who were at first believed to have entered the premises with intent to steal, but whose purpose was afterwards found to be gambling, were sentenced to receive fifty blows each, with the bamboo, at which they seemed astonished.

Aug. 18th.

Obstructing the Thoroughfare.

Eight jinriksha coolies were brought up charged with obstructing and annoying foot passengers in different parts of Hongkew.—Sentenced to receive 50 blows with the bamboo each.

Aug. 19th.

Before the Chinese Magistrate HSIEH and Dr. YATES, U. S. Assessor.

The Remanded charge of Wilful Damage.

The charge of wilful damage in a native house of entertainment, in which a (native) law-writer and three shopkeepers from the City were concerned, and which had been remanded from Monday, was ordered to be proceeded with to-day; but none of the defendants appeared until the Court, having concluded its other business, was about to rise.—The law-writer then came, and there being shown to be no doubt as to the part he took in the offence, the magistrate was much inclined to inflict a severe bambooing upon him, and afterwards to confine him in the cangue from a time. These punishments were only averted by the intercession of Foreigners who knew the defendant; and upon a promise of better behaviour for the future, he was ultimately let off on payment of \$50 fine, and \$16 cost of repairing the damage done.—One of the other three defendants was afterwards seen in the purlieus of the Court, and as the other two failed to attend, he was permitted to leave; but HSIEH gave express orders that all three should be brought before him on an early day.—The \$50 fine already imposed, was presented to the funds of the Shantung Road hospital, also by the Magistrate's direction.

More Obstructions by Jinrikshas.

Eleven jinriksha coolies were brought up, charged with the usual offence of obstructing and annoying foot passengers in different parts of the Settlement.—They were each sentenced to fifty blows with the bamboo.

Extracts.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN YOKOHAMA.

(Japan Gazette.)

About one o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant, a fire which became of serious extent, broke out in the Japan Hotel, in this Settlement. One of the servants was first awakened by the crackling of flames, when he discovered that the bar-room was on fire, and at once gave the alarm. The guests were aroused, some by the smoke and some by the tumult which quickly arose, and left the hotel *en déshabille*, saving what little property they could lay hands on. It was thought that all had left the burning house, when cries of help issued from the balcony on

the second story, and it was found that Mr. Ellis, the occupant of room No. 6, had been aroused too late to escape by the stairs, which were ere this on fire, and was now calling for help, surrounded by fire, each moment the flames approaching nearer to him. At the moment when he was thinking of taking a leap for life, two or three gentlemen took a ladder to the spot. But it was discovered that the ladder would not reach the verandah. Quickly as thought, one man raised the foot of the ladder two or three feet from the ground, placing the head within the reach of Mr. Ellis, who was then enabled to descend, the ladder being held in position by several strong arms. By this time several engines had got fairly to work, but it was low water and the distance from the conflagration was so great that two engines had to be employed to conduct one stream of water to the scene of the fire. Even then the supply was very scarce, the hose occasionally lying flat on the road. The members of the (American) Volunteer Fire Brigade also gave efficient assistance, but their engine did not contribute much to the amount of water poured on the flames, their hose bursting three or four times. The fire spread rapidly, and in a short time the hotel was in ruins, and the adjoining buildings as far as Main Street were enveloped in flames. The members of the Steam Fire Brigade directed their attention towards saving the premises of Messrs. Durand & Cie., and Messrs. Culty Frères, which were several times almost surrounded by the flames. Once or twice the shutters of the second storey at the side took fire, whilst the verandah at the back also ignited several times. So great was the heat that the lead gutters on the eaves were melted and the outhouses totally destroyed. On the other side, Mr. Hohnholz persevered in playing on the building occupied by the Yokohama Express Co. and the godown of Messrs. I. Bush & Co., both of which caught fire several times, but as quickly as a flame was detected it was extinguished by Mr. Hohnholz, and by his vigorous exertions alone was that compound saved. A number of Russian and Italian seamen rendered efficient assistance by pushing down the burning ruins of a two-storied building opposite to the Japan Hotel and adjoining the godown of I. Bush & Co., thus preventing the fire from spreading. Luckily, there was little or no wind stirring, or the results would have been terribly calamitous. Very little property has been saved, and as usual the cause of the outbreak is unknown. The flames were got under about half past three and extinguished by about four o'clock; but during the forenoon, the smouldering ruins appeared as if the fire were about to break out again, and a hose was led from the compound of the Yokohama Fire Brigade, which played upon the remains until all danger was past.

The loss falls on the Sun and Staffordshire Fire Offices, to the total amount of \$16,000—the Sun bearing \$11,000 and the Staffordshire \$5,000.

THE ANNEXATION OF BURMAH.

(Calcutta Englishman.)

There is much to be said for and against annexation. For annexation there is the potent argument that we secure our rear completely; that we secure a position from which we may exercise a solid influence at Peking, that we render dakaiti in our Pegu provinces impossible, and that we occupy such posts of advantage as will give us a powerful deterrent prestige amongst Shindus, Kukis, Lushais, and the like. Then there is the mercantile side of the question. The quiet possession of Upper Burmah will enable us to distance the French in their efforts to reach Yunnan by the valley of the Cambodia, and will enable us to open out, at our leisure, a great trade. Trade with Upper Burmah, under present circumstances, is a source of constant political peril; trade with Yunnan is a mere chimera.

Against annexation we have the fact that our frontier will have to march with the lands of numerous tribes of which we know next to nothing, and of whom some are almost certain to give trouble. We shall have to garrison Burmah strongly to overawe these tribes, and to secure respect from the Chinese. It might, indeed, fall out that we embroiled ourselves with China by having to proceed by arms against such a chief as Lisitahi. This

means a permanent charge on the Indian revenues. It is extremely doubtful whether the additional income to be derived from Mandalay would cover this charge. Then, again, we should be departing from our policy of non-extension of our present frontiers—a policy by the way which is at the mercy of circumstances, or which condemns us to a Quixotic abnegation of the advantages our arms may win for us. Lastly, it is this very dread of being compelled to annex Burmah which is at the bottom of the magnificent patience of the Government of India. For annexation there are sounder reasons, both commercial, and political, and military, than can be advanced for the Russian acquisition of Saghalien; but against it is—sentiment, an all powerful argument in some situations. In judging this question, our readers must bear in mind the King of Burmah is in no sense an Indian potentate such as Sindhia, the Gaikwar, the Maharajas of Jaipur, Jodhpur, or Kashmir. He is outside the Indian polity, as witness the embassy to Europe, the entertainment of Europeans, not Englishmen, to cast guns for him. If an ally, he is a friend on whom we dare not rely. We have treaties with him, but no amount of revision will make them binding on him. He is more independent of India than Amir Sher Ali, and just as dangerous, uncertain, and threatening as the Sikhs, when they lost the only hand that could restrain them. His people are only to be restrained from emigrating into our provinces by sanguinary penal edicts. The question is a nice one, but can only be settled by a clear, well-defined, and decided policy, basing itself upon a dispassionate consideration of all the facts, and holding the interest and peace of India paramount. We have to choose between annexation and the reduction of the King to the rank of a feudatory prince, bound to obey the behests of the Viceroy, and liable to dethronement for misgovernment. Can we make the King at Mandalay occupy such a position as that now filled by Indian princes? We fear the answer must be in the negative. The Shans would not obey such a master. If, then, we should have to fight his battles, we have to consider whether it would not be more consistent with our dignity that these battles should be our own. The march of events, and notably the wonderful development of Pegu under our rule, has made the continuance of the kingdom of Burmah, as at present constituted, impossible. The problem we shall have to solve either now, or at no distant date, is whether we can reconstruct the kingdom, so as to make it a buffer. Irrespective of doubts whether a buffer is required on the Irrawaddy, we greatly fear that any project of reconstruction would fail from causes which lie on the surface.

Finally, it only remains for us to add that, in spite of the King's unpopularity and tyranny, the war, if it be war, is not likely to be a holiday campaign. Our foe is, no doubt, not very formidable, but it would be folly on that account to act as if he were altogether contemptible. Should we be driven to attack, we may expect a campaign quite as trying as that against King Theodore.

Clippings.

The *Rangoon Mail* hears from Bhamo that the native policemen who are supposed to guard the British flag at that station, but who have now been for months without a European officer to head them, recently had an altercation with some of Lisitabi's Chinese. The latter wanted to come inside the British stockade, but were refused admittance. They contented themselves with remaining outside, and flinging a volley of stones at the policemen. The jemadar who commanded reported matters to the Bhamo Woon, and the Chinese dispersed quietly.

We notice that the China Merchants S. N. Co. have been recently chartering Foreign steamers to convey tribute rice to Tientsin, to wit, the *Calabar* at 20 Mexican cents per *shek* to Taku, and the *Cheviot* and *Consolation* at 14 cents; of which the *Cheviot* has already cleared, carrying over 20,000 piculs. The Company, it will be remembered, receives from the Government six mace per *shek*, in addition to the regulation allowance for waste; and that it should have on its hands

so large a surplus of rice, necessitating recourse to Foreign steamer aid, and enabling it to "sit down quietly" and make so handsome a profit, is a matter for great congratulation to the shareholders. That the Government, also, should act so liberally with the Company, allowing it at the same time to patronise Foreign steamers, is a proof of its desire to support the shipping interests of its own people, and likewise to accord some regard to those from afar. While referring to this subject, it will not be forgotten that we gave currency some time since to a rumour that a Foreign steamer company had sent in a tender offering to undertake the conveyance of tribute rice at one mace per picul. At the time, the *Weipau* laughed at the rumour, considering the rate to be absurdly low, and also declaring it to be unfounded and unworthy of belief. But, although the rumour as to the one mace was subsequently contradicted from an apparently reliable source, it will be seen by the present rates accepted, i.e., 14 Mexican cents per *shek*, that the statement in regard to one mace was not without the bounds of possibility. If the Chinese merchants can now on the one hand obtain Foreign steamers to carry their tribute rice (at these rates), and on the other employ their own steamers profitably on other lines, the prosperity of the Company may be regarded as a foregone conclusion.—*Translation from Shunpau.*

Both the Japanese themselves and a large number of, we venture to think, injudicious friends are clamouring about the recent Press regulations published by the native Government. People seem to forget that our own much-cherished institution has been established by slow degrees, and that what may be eminently suitable for us may be by no means the best thing for the Japanese, or for any other people but just emancipated from centuries of slavish subjection to superiors. We willingly grant the undoubted ability shown by the people of Japan in adapting themselves to new circumstances, but are not so sure that a Press without supervision would at once contribute to their happiness. As a matter of fact, moreover, the new regulations seem to be not more stringent than those which obtain in many European states, while practically the advantage is likely to lie with the Japanese. It seems at all events rather unreasonable to abuse the Mikado's Government for refusing to grant whatever such enlightened countries as France and Germany are unable to concede to their publicists. That in Great Britain and America the Press enjoys an unusual amount of freedom is true, but it does not follow that it would be politic or even safe to grant similar concessions everywhere else. One reason is that the Anglo-Saxon races are less easily roused to excesses by written declamation than either Romance or Asiatic nations. Many reasons might in fact be given, but we only write in stay of judgment as to Japan upon a matter regarding which European Governments are as yet by no means unanimous.—*China Mail.*

The supply of coal, whatever its quality, so long as it is usable for steam purposes, can never be a matter of indifference to ship-owners. It was therefore with some surprise that we learned through private sources what had recently been done in Formosa. A reference to back files shows that some time since, the U. S. Consul at Amoy, who was lately in the island, and saw the notification issued by the Commissioner of Customs, stating that a reduction in the duty had been made, had informed Consul-General Seward of the fact. But beyond this, no notice appears to have been taken of the affair. As however a reduction of four candareens per picul to four mace per *ton*, is virtually a removal of the prohibitive duty hitherto levied, and amounts to putting Formosa on an equal footing with other coal-producing localities as regards competition, the change deserves prominent notice. We find, upon enquiry, that it was due to the efforts of Mr. H. E. Hobson, the Commissioner of Customs at Tamsui. Whether it has been duly notified to H. M. Minister at Peking, we cannot of course say, but in any case, no official intimation of the fact has been made public. It was in 1872 that the yield of the Formosa coal mines first seemed to promise an

extensive outturn, the working for that year more than doubling that of the years preceding. Mr. de Champs, then Commissioner in Charge at Tamsui, wrote, however, that despite this favourable fact, "the imperfect working of the mines and the high duty on produce unfortunately forbid looking with any certainty upon this remarkable increase of the coal trade as a permanent feature." But a great change has come over the Chinese mind since that was written; and though foreign appliances have yet to be used, it has now been decided to adopt them. A mine will, it is said, be shortly worked at Taiwanfoo on Western principles, and this step in advance is, like the reduction of the duty, due mainly to Mr. Hobson's persuasion. He is doing good service to both foreigners and Chinese in thus urging the latter to give up their time-honoured prejudices in favour of European skill and machinery, and deserves every success.—*China Mail.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post*. "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

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BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.—"H.R.H Prince. Albert Victor thrives so well upon it that it must be very good."—*T. M. Kendall, Medical Attendant to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales*. "This food resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible."—*Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods for Infants*. "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—*Dr. Hassall*. It combines the most valuable FLESH and BONE-FORMING SUBSTANCES, and differs essentially from other farinaceous foods, which being quite unable to afford proper nourishment to a growing infant, frequently led to a rickety and idiotic condition. Savory & Moore's preparation has also the advantage of being freed from the ground husk of the corn, which produces irritation of the bowels and intractable diarrhoea. No boiling or straining required. Sold in Tins by Savory & Moore, 143 New Bond Street, London. Procurable of all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen throughout the world. Sep 24—(1.)

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LONDON (E.C.)

Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 20TH AUGUST, 1875.

ARRIVALS.—From Marseilles, the M. M. steamer *Meikong*, with the London mails of 2nd ultimo; from Hamburg, the steamship *Bellona*; from Liverpool, the steamship *Stentor*; and from Hongkong, the P. & O. steamer *Surat*, with the London mails of 12th ultimo.

PIECE GOODS.—The late excitement has subsided. Coincident, almost, with the closing of the French mail, on the 14th instant, every symptom of an extraordinary business disappeared; but this, perhaps, is not to be regretted, inasmuch as trade has settled down into a steadier groove, and demand has become more general in its scope. Moreover, a lull was not altogether unlooked for by importers, albeit, they fondly hope the present may prove only a breathing time, and that as soon as the dealers have disposed of their previous heavy engagements they will start again with renewed vigour.

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—The enquiry for ordinary qualities has been steady, and in the absence of stocks, small parcels to arrive have been booked at from Tls. 1.41½ a 1.45 per piece. The dealers have shewn but little fancy for the higher grades at equivalent values. Sales, 7,000 pieces. 8½-lbs.—Dewhurst's *Eagle-Taiping*—was sold at Tls. 1.95 while the last mail was under despatch, and Collie's *Green Lion* was placed at Tls. 1.77 about the same time, but the other settlements of *Eagles*, as well as of the inferior makes and chops, since recorded, have indicated weakness rather, and the Auction of *Peacocks* Thursday established a positive decline. At the close, most holders are very firm, but the native has got hold of the idea that "bargains" have recently been made in Manchester, and this, for the moment, has somewhat chilled his speculative proclivities. Still, he professes himself to be open to trade, in anything cheap, in anything in short where the prompt is distant, or where he can see his way to make a dollar or two on the outlay simply of the customary bargain money. And this applies not to 8½-lbs Shirtings alone, but to such staple articles of import as are currently marketable. Sales of 8½-lbs. estimated at 40,000 pieces, at Tls. 1.66 a 1.84½ per piece, the maximum of these quotations being the price of Mendel's *Horse and Jockey*. *Eagles*—Dewhurst's—slightly mildewed, at Tls. 1.90. Collie's *Green Lion* as above. Of 6-lbs. there has been about 10,000 pieces booked, at Tls. 1.33 a 1.34 per piece, and some sales of 9½-lbs., at Tls. 2.35 a 2.40 have been effected, but the demand for the latter has been sluggish in the extreme, and there is little or no enquiry for it at the close.

White Shirtings.—The market has been lifeless throughout the week, but the firmness of sellers still gives them the advantage in prices.

T-Cloths.—A smaller business in this textile is published—being only 25,000 pieces of all weights; but one sale of 30,000 pieces of common 7-lbs. 15-15 square, at Tls. 1.30 per piece is rumoured, and this, if true, raises the settlements above the usual weekly average. Dewhurst's T. 7-lbs. have been sold at Tls. 1.33½ a 1.34½, and Mendel's *Pillar* and others of an inferior make have been placed at Tls. 1.33 down to Tls. 1.29 per piece. Enquiry has been chiefly on these classes. At the same time a fair quantity of common Mexicans changed hands, and prices have in most instances gone against the buyers.

Drills.—There are few transactions recorded, not from any absence of demand, but simply owing to the diminution of stocks and the firmer attitude of sellers. Best cloth, both 14 and 15-lbs., has been sought after, and buyers have been offering 1 a 2 cands. advance on the quotations of last week. For an expected good 14-lbs. *Dutch Drills*, Dragon chop, worth on 13th instant Tls. 2.48, an offer of Tls. 2.50 has been declined. *American Drills* are difficult to move at quotations, and it is feared they will remain dull of sale until the late heavy settlements have all been cleared.

Jeans and Sheetings.—No change in tone of the market for either. It remains quiet, and prices—for the latter article more especially—are drooping. Some holders of *Jeans*, however, have refused decent offers during the week. Further sales of *American Sheetings* at Tls. 3.72½ are reported.

Fancy Cottons.—The business as published comprises 2,000 pieces *Dyed Brocades*—1,500 pieces of them privately at Tls. 2.55, and 500 by auction at Tls. 2.56 a 2.58 per piece; 1,000 pieces *Cashmeres* at Tls. 4.25 per piece; 500 pieces *Brown Chintzes* at Tls. 1.50 per piece; 500 pieces special patterns assorted at Tls. 1.40, and 1,750 pieces ordinary designs at Tls. 1.32 a 1.35 per piece; 240 pieces 18 inches *Velveteens* at Tls. 0.13.8 per yard; 1,200 pieces *Turkey Reds*, 2½ a 3-lbs. chiefly, at Tls. 1.87 a 1.90 for ordinary, Tls. 2.00 a 2.10 for good, and Tls. 2.55 per piece for superior quality and chop; and 1,250 dozen *Blue Handkerchiefs* at Tls. 0.50 per dozen. *Velvets* have been enquired for on the basis of last week's quotations, but I cannot find that the business in them has been important.

Woollens.—There has been more doing in a general way, and with the exception of *Spanish Stripes*, which are slightly lower, former quotations have been fairly maintained. The sales of the week aggregate 2,000 pieces *Scarlet Long Ells*, at Tls. 7.10 for U. U., and Tls. 7.20 for C.P.H.; 4,000 pieces *Figured Lustres*, at Tls. 3.10 a 3.15 per piece; 2,500 pieces of *Crape Lastings*, at Tls. 8—for best, and Tls. 3.90 a 4.40—for No. 2 quality or *Union Crape*s; 1,000 pieces of *Crape Lustres*, at Tls. 3.90 per piece; 750 pieces of *Black Lastings*, at Tls. 9.75 a 10.25 per piece; 500 pieces of *Camlets*, at Tls. 12.90 a 13.30 per piece; and about 600 pieces of *Medium Cloths*, at Tls. 0.80 a 1.25 per yard.

17th Aug.

AUCTION SALES.

19th Aug.

Long Ells—C.P.H., Scarlet	1,000 pcs. at Tls. 7.17 a 7.19 per pce.	Camlets—	
Spanish Stripes—C.P.H., Scarlet	312 " " 0.60½ a 0.61 per yard.	G.G.	100 pcs. av. Tls. 13.38½ p. pce.
Camlets—C.P.H., Magenta	50 " " 12.52½ a 12.67½ per pce.	S.S.G.	400 " " " 13.30 "
Lastings—Lion, Gentian & Black	200 " " 11.25 a 11.27½ & 12.10 p. pce	Spanish Stripes—	
—Elephant, Gentian & Black	200 " " 10.47½ a 10.50 & 10.42½ "	T.T.B.	378 " " " 0.62½ p. yrd.
Medium Cloth—Gentian	6 " " 0.88½ per yard.	Grey Shirtings—8½-lbs., Peacock, 5,000 pieces at	
Mahomedan Cloth	80 " " 0.12½ "	Tls. 1.63½ a 1.63½ per pce.	
Velvets—22-in., Black	240 " " 0.18 a 0.17.9 per yard.		
Grey Shirtings—7-lbs., Peacock	1,800 " " 1.41½ per pce.		
T-Cloths—6-lbs., Peacock	800 " " 1.12½ "		
—7 " "	650 " " 1.28½ "		
—7 " " Lion	400 " " 1.33½ "		
Jeans—8-lbs., Peacock	700 " " 1.71½ "		

Outports.—From TIENTSIN better news has come to hand. *Grey Shirtings*, *T-Cloths* and *Drills* were selling at a couple of candareens advance on previous quotations, and clearances were proceeding satisfactorily. According to the latest news from JAPAN, there is more going on there too, but prices generally are below those ruling here at present.

C. P. H.	Scarlet.	Dark Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown.
Camlets, ... per piece...Tls.	13.9.5	13.7.0	13.6.0	13.7.0	14.1.0	...	12.5.0	12.9.5	12.0.0	...
Long Ells, ... " " "	7.2.0	7.8.0	7.4.0	7.6.0	7.2.0	...	...	7.8.0	7.0.0	7.0.0
Spanish Stripes, ... per yard ... "	0.6.1	0.6.0	0.5.9	0.5.9	0.6.2	0.5.7	0.5.7	0.5.9	0.5.9	0.6.4

PRICES REALIZED AT AUCTION ON 19TH AUGUST, 1875.

	Scarlet.	Dark Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Mauve	Brown
G.G. Camlets p. pce. T	13.65	.....	13.30	.....	14.02½	...	12.40	12.92½	.....	.....	.....
S.S.G. " " "	13.62½/13.67½	12.65/12.67½	13.30	13.65	14.05	...	12.37½/12.32½	12.95	11.70/12.00	13.52½	.....
T.T.B.S. Stripes p. yd.,	0.63½/0.63½	0.63/0.63½	0.61/0.60½	0.63	.....	0.60	0.58	0.61½	0.61	.....	0.65

G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—			<i>T. m. c.</i>	<i>T. m. c.</i>	T-CLOTHS—			VELVETRENS—Black, 18 in.,			0.13	0.14
6-lbs. 39 in. 38½ yds...	pc.	1.30	1.35		6-lbs. 24yds. 32in. Ord...	pc.	1.12	1.17	26 in.,	0.19	0.21	
7lbs.		1.41	1.60		7-lbs. 24yds. 32in. Ord...	pc.	1.28	1.33	Blue DENIMS	0.04	0.05	
8½ @ 8½ lbs.		1.63	1.95		6-lbs. Mex.		1.27	1.33	DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in...	pc.	1.30	1.40
9 @ 9½ lbs.		2.00	2.25		7-lbs.		1.40	1.58	41 in.		1.45	1.55
9½ @ 10-lbs. } nom.		2.40	2.62		8 to 8½-lbs.		1.57	1.75	MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. nml.,		0.80	0.95
Tun Sin		2.75	....		Better kinds and XX		1.85	2.15	CAMELTS, English, SS		12.90	13.65
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—					HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue 28in. # dz.		0.48	0.60	GG		13.35	....
40 yds. 36 in. 56 Reed...	pc.	1.56	1.63		Brown...		0.40	0.45	SSG		13.30	....
60 reed		1.62	1.80		SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, White #	pc.	2.10	2.20	MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS #	yd.	0.85	1.65
64		1.82	2.00		Dyed.		2.50	2.65	SPANISH STRIPES		0.58	0.60
64 , Best & 66 Reed....		2.05	2.15		BROCADES—White, 40 yds.		2.20	2.25	T. T-B		0.62	....
68 @ 80 reed		2.20	2.50		Dyed		2.65	2.70	H.H.		0.63	....
Best		2.55	2.85		DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds ...		4.20	4.80	LONG ELLS—			
DRILLS, Am. 40 yd 30in 15lb. nom.		3.25	3.30		GENTIAN SHIRTINGS.		2.20	2.55	Scarlet, 24 yrd. H H	pc.	7.20	....
English, , 14 @ 15-lbs...		2.42	2.56		CHINTZ—Assorted		1.30	1.45	CPH		7.20	....
Do. Fine to Finest ..		2.65	2.75		Blue		1.25	1.30	Assorted, H H		7.30	7.40
Dutch, 13 @ 14½-lbs...		2.44	2.52		Brown		1.45	1.50	CPH		7.35	7.40
JEANS, D'ch., 30 yd. 30in. 8½lb.		2.15	2.25		Scarlet		1.30	1.45	GG		7.60	....
English , , 8 @ 8½lb...		1.75	1.95		PRINTED TWEILLS—24/25 yds.		1.92	....	U U		7.10	7.25
American , , nom.		2.75	....		50/52 , ,		3.70	4.80	LASTINGS, 30 yds		9.50	12.60
SHEETINGS—					T. REDS, 24yds. 2 @ 3lbs. 32in.		1.60	2.15	CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds...		4.00	8.00
Amr., 40yds. 36 @ 38in. 15lbs.		3.70	3.75		TURKEY REDS, Best	pc.	2.30	2.65	CRAPE LUSTRES		3.10	3.40
Eng., , , 14 @ 16lbs...		2.60	2.85		VELVETS—Black, 22 in. # yd.		0.18	0.19	PLAIN—Do. Black		3.60	3.90
									ORLEANS—Fig., 30 yds. nm.		2.45	3.60
									Special Patterns		3.20	4.00

METALS.—*Nailrod Iron.*—No transactions to report in this market—prices, nominally the same as last quoted. *Lead.*—Nothing new. The market continues lifeless. The article is not wanted, and in the absence of business there is no change to note in quotations. *Tin.*—*Fok Chok* and the common brands have been in limited request at a decline of 2 mace per picul on former currencies. *Quicksilver* is also rather easier without much tendency towards business. *Copper.*—Rates remains as before quoted. Supplies come in very sparingly.

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.

		Tls. m. c.				Tls. m. c.	
QUICKSILVER	per Pcl.	80.00	a 85.00	COTTON—Common	per Pcl.	"	"
TIN PLATES—14 x 10.....	per Box	5.95	a 6.00	" Medium	"	11.50	a 11.80
Small	"	6.50	a 6.75	" Best.....	"	12.00	a 12.50
IRON WIRE—No. 17 ... }	nominal per Pcl.	7.00	a 7.00	SUGAR—White.....Swatow, No. 1 Nom.	"	5.70	a 6.00
18	"	7.75	a 8.00	" " " " " " "	"	5.20	a 5.80
19/23 no demand. "	"	18.80	a 19.00	" " " " " " " "	"	4.60	a 5.20
STRAITS TIN—Fong Hing	"	18.20	a	" " " " " " " "	"	5.00	a 5.40
Fok Chok	nom. "	13.70	a	" " " " " " " "	"	4.60	a 4.80
Common Chops... "	"	3.50	a 3.60	" " " " " " " "	"	4.40	a 4.60
STEEL	per Tub	4.40	a 4.45	" " " " " " " "	"	3.00	a 3.10
Bamboo	per Pcl.	"	"	" " " " " " " "	"	2.60	a 2.80
JAPAN COPPER—Finger	none "	18.80	a 19.00	" " " " " " " "	"	3.00	a 3.20
Slab, best	"	17.50	a	" " " " " " " "	"	2.40	a 2.60
Ore.....	"	3.00	a 3.10	" " " " " " " "	"	8.25	a 8.50
HOOP IRON	"	24.00	a 25.00	PEPPER—Black	"	15.00	a 18.00
PIG IRON	per Ton	"	"	" White	"	2.80	a 3.60
NAILOAD IRON—	"	"	"	RATTANS—Common	"	3.80	a 4.00
Dawes' Best	Nom. per Pcl.	2.70	a	" Good to fine	"	4.20	a 4.40
H. Rogers, Sons & Co.	"	2.60	a	" Best.....	"	2.80	a 3.00
Belgian.....	"	2.20	a 2.30	SAPAN WOOD—3 pieces to the picul ...	"	1.80	a 2.40
M. M. Crown	Nom. "	2.40	a 2.45	" " " " " " " "	"	3.65	a 3.70
Bar—Dawes	"	2.80	a 3.00	SANDALWOOD—South Sea	"	9.00	a 10.00
Round	"	3.00	a 3.05	" Timor	"	16.50	a 18.00
LEAD—L B	"	6.10	a 6.15	" Malabar	"	0.70	a 1.30
Japanese & Common Brands ..	"	"	"	MANGROVE BARK	"	0.40	a 0.45
				FLINT STONES, ...	"		

FREIGHTS.—Our freight market continues in the same depressed state. From Newchwang to Swatow a few charters have been effected at a decline upon previous quotations, but pending further news from the North, no offers can be obtained.

At the moment there are positively no offers on the market for Coast or Homeward voyages.

COALS.—There is little change to advise in our coal market since the 6th instant. Rates have for most descriptions become altogether nominal. Quotations are—Cardiff, ex godown, Tls. 8 a 9 per ton, nominal; American Anthracite, ex ship, "to arrive," Tls. 10 per ton, nominal; Newcastle, N.S.W., ex godown, Tls. 7.25 per ton; Sydney, (Bulli Mine), ex ship, Tls. 7 per ton; Japan, (Inrabuku) ex ship, Tls. 4.25 per ton; (Takasima) large, ex ship, Tls. 6.50 per ton; (Takasima) dust, ex ship, Tls. 5 per ton; Keelung, ex ship, Tls. 4.40 per ton.

COTTON.—There has been a fair amount settled for the South chiefly, and influenced by the position and demand, prices have risen considerably. As to the growing crop it is premature to speak, but, although the plants look most healthy, and are unusually full of flower, it is the current opinion that the yield will be a long way under an "average." The rains of June last washed large tracts of Cotton fields bare, and the attempts of the country people to retrieve that disaster by a second sowing, have, as a rule, proved abortive.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been very quiet since last date, and there is no change to report in rates. Bank paper is quoted 5s. 7½d. a 5s. 8d. Credits 5s. 8½d. a 5s. 8¾d., and Documents 5s. 8½d. a 5s. 8¾d. At the close the market seems rather firmer. On India the business reported is limited. Transactions have taken place at Rs. 306 a 306½ for demand drafts, and Rs. 305½ telegraphic transfers. On Hongkong there are sellers at 27¾, but the demand is very small.

NOON.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, at sight	5s. 6½d.	£ Tl.
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Credits, at 6 months' sight	5s. 7½d. α 5s. 8d.	" "
Do. to Private buyers	5s. 8½d. α 5s. 8½d.	" "
Bills with Documents, 6 m/s.	5s. 8½d.	" "
ON PARIS.—Banks at 6 months' sight	Fcs. 7.17½	" "
Credits, at 6 months' sight	Fcs. 7.22½	" "
Bills with Documents, 6 m/s.	Frs. 7.25	" "
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank Bills, demand, ...	Rs. 305	₹ 100 Tls.
ON BOMBAY.—.....Rs. 305		₹ 100 "
ON HONGKONG.—Bank Bills, demand, 27¼ per cent. discount.		
Private Bills, at 15 days' sight, 28¼ per cent. disc.		
INTEREST.—8 per cent. per annum on first-class securities.		

PRICES OF BULLION.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—72.40 Tls. per 100 Dollars.
CAROLUS DOLLARS.—79.4
PEKIN GOLD BARS.—98 Touch, 174 "taels, Shanghai Currency
per Bar of Tls. 9.7.2 Chauping weight.
HAIKUAN SYCEE.—111.4.0 Taels Shanghai Currency per 100 Tls.
Haikuan weight.
CANTON SYCEE.—109.5.0 Taels Shanghai Currency per 100 Taels
Canton weight (nominal).
BAR SILVER.—98 Touch or 17½ Betterness, Tls. 111.25 Shanghai
Currency per 100 Taels, Canton weight.
COFFER CASH.—1,600 per Tael.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—Export to date, as compared with that of last season, is:—

To Great Britain—Black.....	Excess	3,965,734 lbs.
" " —Green	Deficiency	344,044 "
To United States—Black	Deficiency	687,748 "
" " —Green	Deficiency	1,431,835 "

Shipments to date have gone forward as under:—

To Great Britain (per Steamer).....	46,944,300 lbs.
" " (per Sailing Vessel)	3,506,695 "
To "America" (per Steamer).....	944,813 "
" " (per Sailing Vessel)	 "

Black.—There has been only a moderate business during the fortnight at about former rates; during the corresponding two weeks of last year over 51,000 chests were settled, as against 26,500 chests this season. Very few third crop Teas have come forward, as the present scale of prices ruling here offers no inducement to Teamen to ship from Hankow.

Settlements and Shipments, 26,500 chests. Stock (against 22,000 chests last year), 30,100 chests.

The following prices have been paid—	Exchange, 5/8½.	Freight £2/10.	Against 1874.
Oopacks	Tls. 17 a 19	= 0/11½ a 1/0½	= 1/2½ a 1/4½
Oonahms and Oonfaas	Tls. 15 a 30½	= 0/10½ a 1/7½	= 0/11½ a 1/4
Hohows and Ningchows	Tls. 13½ a 26½	= 0/ 9½ a 1/5	= 1/0½ a 1/10

Green.—The demand for all descriptions continues small, and there is a very quiet market. Pingsueys, except for best chops, are rather easier.

The market for Teenkais has been opened since our last, but without spirit, and now that the few buyers have supplied their wants for early shipment, we seem likely to have a dull and possibly declining market. The highest price paid is Tls. 36 for "Wo Hung;" common and medium country kinds have been taken at Tls. 23 a 28, and the average cost is Tls. 8 a 10 under that of last season.

Settlements—

		Stock	Against 1874.
Fychows, Teenkais and Moyunes	9,640 ½-chests.	38,200 ½-chests.	38,200 ½-chests.
Pingsueys.....	10,266 "	15,900 "	19,600 "
Shanghai Packed	 "	3,500 "	3,500 "
	19,906 ½-chests.	57,600 ½-chests.	61,300 ½-chests.

Total Settlements to date as compared with last season are:—

	1875-76.	1874-75.
Fychows, Teenkais and Moyunes	14,051 ½-chests	46,374 ½-chests.
Pingsueys	31,855 "	64,951 "
Shanghai Packed	1,304 "	5,937 "
	47,210 ½-chests.	117,262 ½-chests.

The following prices have been paid—	Exchange, 5/8½.	London Freight, £2.10.	New York 3 cts. per lb.
Fychows, Teenkais and Moyunes	Tls. 22½ a 36	= 1/2½ a 1/10½	= 32½ a 50½ cts. per lb.
Pingsueys	Tls. 21 a 36½	= 1/1½ a 1/10½	= 31½ a 51 "
Shanghai packed	Tls. — a —	= — a —	= — a — "

Export to Great Britain is as under:—

	1875-76.	1874-75.	1873-74.
BLACK	48,924,096 lbs.	44,958,362 lbs.	44,358,503 lbs.
GREEN	1,526,899 "	1,870,943 "	3,539,703 "
	50,450,995 lbs.	46,829,305 lbs.	47,898,206 lbs.

Export to United States and Canada—

BLACK	329,882 lbs.	1,017,630 lbs.	91,422 lbs.
GREEN	614,931 "	2,046,766 "	1,017,429 "
	944,813 lbs.	3,064,396 lbs.	1,108,851 lbs.

Total Export to Great Britain from all China is as follows:—

	1875-76.	1874-75.	1873-74.
From Shanghai to date	50,450,995 lbs.	46,829,305 lbs.	47,898,206 lbs.
" Foochow to 7th August	32,566,160 "	29,284,319 "	23,582,555 "
" Canton to 29th July	7,889,690 "	9,509,904 "	7,733,427 "
	90,906,845 lbs.	85,623,528 lbs.	79,214,188 lbs.

HANKOW, 16th August.—A very small business had been done in Tea at declining prices. The few third crops offering were found to be of inferior quality.

SILK.—Public telegrams from London report the Silk Market "dull, no inclination to operate. Mid. No. 4½ Tsatlee, 13s. 6d.; Hangchow Tsatlee, 13s.; ordinary No. 3 Market Taysam, 13s.; and 9/12 moss 11s. 3d. a 11s. 6d. per lb. Deliveries of Chinas continue fairly satisfactory, being 1,600 bales to the 17th instant.

The French Mail steamer "*Peiho*" left on the 15th inst. with 1,429 bales (of which 436 were for London and 993 bales for the Continent); the settlements included few well-known chops, but consisted principally of common and market Tsatlees purchased at a slight advance in prices.

During the past week there has been but little business doing, partly owing to the adverse advices from the home markets, and partly to the firmness of sellers in holding for a slight advance in rates for the classes mostly in demand, viz:—Market 4½ a 5 Tsatlees, and common Taysams—which must be quoted Tls. 5 per picul dearer.

Settlements are estimated at about 1,200 (exclusive of 1,800 bales settled for the French mail) giving a total to date of 26,500. The following are some of the prices paid:—

	Per picul.	Per lb. Ex. 5/8½	Per kilo. Ex. Frs. 7.27½.
"May-foong" Elephant	Tls. 312½	15/5	Frs. 42.38
Blue Peacock "Tan Ling"	Tls. 310	15/3	Frs. 42.80
Donkey Chop No. 4	Tls. 310	15/3	Frs. 42.80
Kuke's "Kin Hock"	Tls. 307½	15/2	Frs. 42.43
Double Phoenix "Ting Vung"	Tls. 307½	15/2	Frs. 42.43
S.S.S. Dollar chop	Tls. 285	14/0	Frs. 39.49
"Chay Shen" (Choi Sing)	Tls. 275	13/6	Frs. 38.05
Market Tsatlees	Tls. 280 a 310	13/10 a 15/3	Frs. 38.73 a 42.80
" Taysams	Tls. 250 a 290	12/4 a 14/4	Frs. 34.57 a 40.21

The unsold stock is estimated at 16,500 bales.

The P. M. s.s. "*Nevada*," which sailed on the 14th inst., took 272 bales of re-reels for America, chiefly common and market classes, and which were purchased at rather higher prices; while the better grades being partially neglected, were taken at slightly reduced rates.

OPIUM.—Stock on 7th Aug.		MALWA, 3,695½ Chests.	PATNA, 603 Chests.
Receipts since	"	478 "	1,055 "
Total.....		4,173½ "	1,658 "
Deliveries from 7th Aug.	"	1,339½ "	494 "
Present Stock		2,834 "	1,164 "

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods, and Metals, for week ending 18th Aug., 1875, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 185 @ 190, both numbers inclusive.

GOODS.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATION.													
	Ningpo.	Chinkiang.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.	Yokohama.	Sundries.	Local.
Grey Shirtings	Pcs. 3,150	21,400	2,240	20,200	9,450	93,918	4,800	...	...	1,500	14,850	...	...	9,100
T-Cloths.....	1,450	6,050	300	7,075	5,870	30,645	4,350	...	...	250	...	...	...	7,920
White Shirtings	" 812	400	150	2,700	200	7,549	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,960
Drills	" 1,810	2,475	180	3,425	...	6,764	4,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,150
Jeans	" 2,691	335	...	1,150	180	10,090	1,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	320
Sheetings	"	...	...	...	...	6,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyed Shirtings	"	...	...	...	100	650	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	50
Brocades and Spotted Shirtings, White	"	...	...	50	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Dyed	" 500	600	50	150	100	350	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Damasks, Dyed	"	80	...	200	...	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Chintzes	" 718	400	60	440	380	2,470	120	...	240	...	600	...	...	1,320
Turkey Red Shirtings.....	" 150	100	...	450	175	2,425	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	100
Velvets	" 182	84	48	440	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508
Velveteens.....	" 90	150	...	72	...	30	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Handkerchiefs	Doz. 400	800	200	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,400
Muslins	Pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dimities	"	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Spanish Stripes	" 84	228	180	306	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432
Medium and Broad Cloths.....	" 54	134	76	388	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	312
Camlets	" 100	40	50	850	...	230	40	...	...	...	10	...	...	120
Long Ells	" 140	200	320	1,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Lastings	" 40	80	...	260	280	1,080	20	...	40	...	...	...	...	40
Crape Lastings	" 60	40	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Lustres, Plain	" 200	...	...	50	50	50	...	...	...	100	420	...	...	...
" Figured	" 369	507	50	928	600	2,290	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	720
" Crape	" 50	50	50	750	50	820	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50
Iron—Nail Rod	Pcs. 504	961	...	777	...	...	...	...	...	420	...	...	...	...
Pig Lead	"	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	...	...	...

GOODS.	DELIVERIES.		IMPORTS.		STOCKS.	
	For Week.	For Year from 1st Jan., 1875.	For Week.	For Year from 1st Jan., 1875.	Estimated at date.	Against 18/8/74.
Grey Shirtings	180,608	2,865,113	138,665	2,676,200	1,034,000	1,164,000
T-Cloths	63,910	1,728,871	100,925	1,507,083	383,800	388,200
White Shirtings	14,071	428,281	15,647	502,945	150,500	81,700
Drills	22,404	402,553	45,490	273,295	114,700	288,800
Jeans	16,506	209,978	16,779	299,429	118,000	62,900
Sheetings	6,670	59,975	12,520	72,510	14,200	7,800
Dyed Shirtings	898	23,500	3,807	58,573	37,900	10,900
Brocades and Spotted Shirtings, White	350	13,245	999	17,418	6,400	2,800
" " " Dyed	2,100	32,115	2,752	28,139	28,700	37,600
Damasks, Dyed	1,000	11,604	294	9,899	5,400	10,700
Chintzes	6,748	112,736	5,484	78,298	54,000	104,400
Turkey Red Shirtings	3,450	56,258	1,100	67,479	37,500	4,000
Velvets	1,612	30,169	840	30,315	7,800	12,600
Velveteens	472	8,732	594	11,267	3,800	6,800
Handkerchiefs	6,400	132,296	21,372	92,169	32,700	80,100
Muslins	...	31,445	...	24,092	2,500	13,300
Dimities	260	12,630	...	5,136	7,500	8,800
Spanish Stripes	1,302	32,986	2,634	31,339	9,100	25,400
Medium and Broad Cloths	984	15,604	844	18,705	13,500	19,200
Camlets	1,440	52,806	4,230	52,891	22,200	16,800
Long Ells	2,520	55,060	6,980	55,743	9,700	9,400
Lastings	1,840	27,392	1,950	26,902	11,900	10,700
Crape Lastings	300	8,186	...	4,569	5,600	3,000
Lustres, Plain	870	10,390	800	23,085	16,700	10,100
" Figured	5,514	104,713	...	41,123	64,900	11,500
" Crape	1,870	14,927	...	13,884	21,100	16,800
Pig Lead	1,242	64,375	1,728	48,180	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	2,662	83,156	3,696	141,061	...	...

* Exclusive of import cargoes ex *Stentor*, *Rosette McNeil*, *Corva*, *Peiho*, *Malwa*, *Menelaus*, *Ulysses*, *Meikong*, *Bellona*, *Surat*, several Coasters, and of sundry re-exports.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

AUGUST 21, 1875.

ARRIVALS.—(Not reported above.)—August 15th, British barque *Francisco Calderon*, from Sydney; 17th, French barque *Auguste*, from Burrard's Inlet; 20th, British steamer *Quangsi*, from London.

DEPARTURES.—(Not reported above.)—August 14th, British steamer *Ulysses*, for London.

The English mail steamer *Malwa* takes about 1,000 bales of SILK, and about 700 tons of TEA.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 5s. 7½d. a 5s. 7½d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 8½d. a 5s. 8½d. First-class to Private buyers, 5s. 8½d. a 5s. 8½d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 8½d. a 5s. 8½d. On Paris, Bank, Frs. 7.17½. Private, Frs. 7.25. On India—Bombay Bank, demand, Rs. 304½ a 305½. Calcutta Bank, Rs. 304½ a 305½. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 27½ per cent. discount. Private, 15 days' sight, 28½. Gold Bars, Tls. 174.00. Bar Silver, Sh. Tls. 111.25. Mexican dollars, Sh. Tls. 72.425 per 100. Carolus dollars, Sh. Tls. 79.50 per 100. Copper cash, 1,600 per tael.

SHARES.—Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. report, at noon, 21st August:—

Banks.—The Report to 30th June proving to be less favorable than was at first rumoured, there has been no disposition to buy, except at a considerable reduction. The only business reported is a sale yesterday at 27 % dis. for 30th September.

S. S. N. Co.—Sales were made in the beginning of the week at Tls. 61, but latterly buyers would not offer more than Tls. 60, at which some business was done yesterday. There is a fair demand for shares at this rate.

U. S. N. Co.—On the 19th instant, sales were made at Tls. 20. Yesterday, the Directors advertised a further return of Capital of Tls. 10 per share.

Fire Insurance Shares.—Hongkongs have been placed at \$495; and Chinas at \$134 a 135. All Fire shares are wanted at quotations.

Marine Insurance Shares.—Yangtszes have been placed at Tls. 520, and China & Japans at Tls. 92 and Tls. 91—the market closing with sellers. A North-China has been placed at Tls. 780—with 15 % on contributions, and several Chinese Insurance at \$200. There are buyers of both at these rates.

Gas Shares.—English Gas Shares have been sold at Tls. 139 and Tls. 140, and there are few, if any, shares offering at the latter rate.

Loans.—A small business was done in Imperial Bonds early in the week at £104, but sales have since been made at £103—the price including interest accrued since 1st July.

WEATHER.—Two days of bad weather have broken up the heat we had been suffering. Heavy rain and wind set in on Tuesday morning, and continued throughout that day and Wednesday, with a low barometer. It began to clear on Thursday afternoon, and has now again become fine but with cool breeze. Thermometer has ranged from 91 maximum to 71 minimum by night.

Shanghai Share Market.

Stock.	Paid up.	Divid. Last Year.	Closing Quotations.
Banks.			
H'kong and S'hai Banking Corp'n	\$ 125	....	27 % dis. 30 Sept.
Steamer Cos.			
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co...	Tls.	7 %	Tls. 60
Union Steam Navigation Company.	50	....	10 ex. return of T. 10
China Coast S. N. Co.	Tls. 85	10 %	Tls. 57
China Merchants S. N. Co.	500	10 %	nominal
Docks.			
Shanghai Dock Co.	Tl. 500	Tl. 20 p. h.	210
Footing Dock Co.	100	10 %	80
Gas			
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	11 %	Tls. 140.
French Gas Co. ..	50	11 %	72
Insurance.			
China Traders' Co. (Limited)	\$1,100	....	950 noml.
N.-China I. Co. 72/4	Tl. 300	....	70
N.-China I. Co. 75/7	600	first year	780
Union Ins. Society of Canton 1874.	500	....	\$ 500
Yangtze Insurance Association	Tl. 500	15 %	Tls. 320
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.	100	....	Tls. 91
Chinese Insurance Co. (Limited) ..	\$ 200	12 %	\$ 200
H'kong Fire Ins. Co. (Limited) ..	200	\$ 57.75 p. sh.	495
Victoria Fire Ins. Co. (Limited) ..	100	12 % & Bonus	167
China Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	100	12 %	135
Miscellaneous.			
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Comp'y.	Tl. 850	12 %	600
Sh'hai and Hongkong Wharf Co.	100	5 %	86
Sh'hai Tug Boat Ass'n	100	....	nominal
Sh'hai Mun. Debentures—loan 1872.	100	8 %	103½
Do. " 1873.	100	8 %	102
Chinese Imperial Loan	\$ 57 1/2 year	first year	£103
Theatre Debentures	25	8 %	Tls. 13
Exchange			
Bank Sight Rate on Hongkong.			72½

J. P. BISSET & Co.,
Sharebrokers.

The Union Marine Insurance Co. Limited.

CAPITAL—£324,000.

THE undersigned Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue policies at current rates.

SHAW BROTHERS & Co.

31ma 76 2863 Shanghai, 31st Mar., 1875.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON (E.C.)

ESTABLISHED 1821,

And Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 12 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1873.

The Chinese Insurance Co. (Limited.)

CAPITAL—1,500,000 DOLLARS, in 1,500 SHARES of 1,000 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—300,000 DOLLARS.

MARINE POLICIES granted to all parts of the World, at current rates. In addition to the usual brokerage, Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. (66⅔%) of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually (taking effect from 1st January, 1872), as a Bonus among all Contributors, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

tf 13 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1873.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.

THE undersigned having been appointed agents of the above SOCIETY, are prepared to grant Policies against fire on the usual terms and conditions.

n o-a-f ALFRED DENT & Co.
31da 3339 Shanghai, 11th May, 1875.

SWISS LLOYD.

RISKS secured by a collective Capital of Fcs. 18,000,000. Claims settled according to London Lloyds' Rules.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,

Agents.

2oc-75 1329 Shanghai, 29th Oct., 1874.

The London Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1726.

THE undersigned Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to issue policies covering Fire and Marine risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 11 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1873.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

n o-a-w General Managers.
31oc 143 Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

For a Shilling, BY THE USE OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

If your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over-indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to All.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is to meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

THIS INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while Medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Agents for Shanghai—WATSON, CLAVE & Co.
Hongkong—A. S. WATSON & Co.

JUST OUT. A TRANSLATION OF THE PEKING GAZETTE FOR 1874.

THE work is immensely improved this year, by a very full and complete INDEX.

By the kind permission of the Editor of the *China Review*, an able article on the "Peking Gazette," by W. F. MAYERS, Esq., Chinese Secretary to H. B. M. Legation, forms an interesting and appropriate introduction.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of another of those useful compilations issued of late years by the North-China Herald office, under the title of "Translations from the Peking Gazette for 1874." We have already on a previous occasion drawn attention to the extremely valuable nature of the record thus presented to the public, and to the chief features of the highly interesting matter to be found within the covers of the volumes in question. The present issue contains two novel features, which will we imagine greatly enhance its value to both the general public and to students—viz. a complete index, and a reprint of the article from the pen of Mr. W. F. Mayers, published some time since in the *China Review*. As regards the former, it possesses but one defect—that of not being arranged alphabetically. The reprinted article, on the other hand, furnishes most useful information, and though readers of the *China Review* will be familiar with its contents, we may be pardoned if, for the sake of others, we note one of the facts it mentions as to the antiquity of the "father of newspapers." It would appear that "Court announcements," as such the *Peking Gazette* of the present day virtually is, were issued in the eighth century, as a record of the appointment of one Han Yih appeared in this form not later than the year A.D. 741. The *Gazette* (we need hardly say that the English title is not a literal translation of the original, which should be "Metropolitan Announcements") would therefore appear to be at least over 1130 years old. This as times go is respectable; and as its circle of readers must, at the received calculation, be directly and indirectly somewhat about six millions, it can probably claim a circulation before which even that of the leading penny paper must pale. But fancy what possibilities would present themselves to Western enterprise with thirty millions of people able to read, and only one journal which published official news at first hand. The particulars given as to the printing, &c., of the *Gazette* are very interesting, and the proprietors of the volume under notice have done wisely in reprinting Mr Mayers' article. Such a work if continued will some day be of incalculable value to historians; while the issues already published contain even light reading enough to amuse those to whom Chinese matters are as a rule "caviare."—*China Mail*.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the "translation of the Peking Gazette for 1874," issued from the N.-C. Herald office. This work is a reprint of the translations which have been published by the N.-C. Daily News, and is the third volume of the series. The one before us has, however, a noticeable improvement on its predecessors, consisting of a copious index which will materially enhance its value. The index is divided into six chief headings, and these are sub-divided into others, rendering it easy to trace any important edict or memorial. An article on the status of the *Gazette*, published last year in the *China Review*, forms an appropriate preface to the volume. It will prove a handy book of reference to all who are interested in watching the progress of China.—*Daily Press*.

We acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the Translation of the Peking Gazette for 1874, printed in a neat and compact form, with an appropriate yellow cover. The publishers of

the North-China Herald could hardly have issued a more valuable little book, in its way, than this. It contains, in addition to the ordinary edicts, proclamations and memorials, an article from the pen of Mr. Mayers, on the status of the *Gazette*, which will be read with interest by those who wish to be thoroughly acquainted with the true position of this, so long the solitary representative of periodical literature in China. To one who desires progress for this country in this direction, the *Peking Gazette* will always be interesting as a curiosity, a fossil, probably the last remnant of its species; and to the admirer or student of Chinese character and history, past and present, it affords the best starting point possible for investigation of the peculiarities of Chinese official customs, ideas and polity generally. The Index prefixed to the Translation will be extremely useful to all who consult its pages for the native records of the events of 1874. Its classification and general completeness render it an easy matter to find any edict or memorial that may be wanted; and will suffice to make the publication a work of ordinary reference for all those who are interested in the official life and history of the land.—*Shanghai Courier*.

The "Translation of the Peking Gazette for 1874," just issued from this office, is, as usual, a reprint of the translations published from week to week in the N.-C. Herald. This is the third volume of the series, and has the advantage over its predecessors of an elaborate index, which will immeasurably increase its value for reference. The index is divided into six chief heads—such as Court Affairs, Judicial and Revenue, External Relations, &c., &c.; and these again are sub-divided under minor heads, such as Audiences, Appeals, Corea, &c.; so that any important edict or memorial can be easily traced. An article on the status of the *Gazette*, published last autumn in the *China Review*, forms an appropriate preface.—*N.-C. Daily News*.

Price, \$2.00 per Copy.

To be had at the N.-C. Herald Office, at Messrs. KELLY & Co., HALL & HOLTZ, and LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai; Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong; Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

29th March, 1875.

7, Hankow Road.

tf 2828

NEWS FOR THE HOMEWARD MAILS

THE North-China Herald and Supreme Court and Consular Gazette, published weekly, for transmission to England, contains a

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AND

Supreme Court and Consular Gazette.

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J. BROADHURST TOOTAL.

North-China Herald Office.
1873.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS
(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Aug. 13	Kiangse	Am str	574	Pratt	Ningpo	Aug 12	General	Russell and Co
... 13	Hochung	Chi str	849	Petersen	Tientsin & Chefoo	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 13	Tung Ting	Chi str	241	Burr	Hankow and Ports	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 13	Europe	Br str	528	Beckett	Chefoo & Tientsin	...	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 14	Hupei	Am str	1079	Steele	Ningpo	... 13	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 14	Tahyew	Chi str	419	Boswell	Ningpo	... 13	do	Siemssen and Co
... 14	China	Ger str	648	Hennings	Hongkong	... 9	do	Siemssen and Co
... 14	Olympia	Ger str	799	Paulsen	Swatow	... 9	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 14	Yungching	Chi str	661	Hosensen	Tientsin	... 10	do	Chapman, King & Co
... 14	Erl King	Br str	1708	Pearse	Japan	... 9	do	Russell and Co
... 14	Ping-on	Am str	477	Popp	Japan	... 12	do	Messageries Maritimes
... 14	Meikong	Fr str	1910	Fonche	Hongkong	... 11	Mails, &c.	Russell and Co
... 14	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Paul	Hankow and Ports	... 12	General	Russell and Co
... 14	Nanking	Am str	857	Morse	Hankow and Ports	...	do	Russell and Co
... 14	Honan	Am str	339	Bassett	Hankow and Ports	...	Ballast	Russell and Co
... 14	Fusiyama	Am str	1113	West	Hankow and Ports	...	General	Russell and Co
... 14	Haining	Br str	545	Hutchison	Chefoo & Tientsin	...	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 14	Yungning	Chi str	324	Murray	Hankow	... 12	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 14	Almatia	Am sch	387	Lowell	Keelung	... 2	Coals	Morris, Lewis and Co
... 15	Oregonian	Am str	1096	Wise	N'saki, Hiogo, &c.	... 7	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co
... 15	Iaku	Br str	608	Paynter	Foochow	... 13	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 15	Galley of Lorne	Br str	1389	Bourgoyne	Japan	... 13	do	Adamson, Bell and Co
... 15	Flamingo	Br str	1209	Couche	Takow	...	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 15	Kanagawa Maru	Jap str	749	Young	N'saki, Hiogo, &c.	... 7	General	M. B. S. S. Co
... 15	Bellona	Ger str	789	Doove	Hamburg, &c.	June 11	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 15	Hai Ching	Chi g.v.						
... 15	Iche Uh	Chi g.v.						
... 15	Francisco Calderon	Br sh	1158	Jackson	Sydney	Aug 7	Coals	Gibb, Livingston & Co
... 15	Saturnus	Ger bq	608	Wulff	Nagasaki	...	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 16	Kiangse	Am str	574	Pratt	Ningpo	... 15	General	Russell and Co
... 16	Hilda	Br bq	306	Davey	Nagasaki	... 10	Coals	Nils Moller
... 16	Lunalilo	Hw bq	473	Marston	Newchwang	... 5	Beancakes	Morris, Lewis and Co
... 6	Shingking	Am str	710	Hawes	Chefoo & Tientsin	...	General	Russell and Co
... 17	Peking	Br str	1274	Tapp	Hankow and Ports	... 14	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 17	Shantung	Am str	724	Winsor	Chefoo & Tientsin	... 13	do	Russell and Co
... 17	Hupei	Am str	1079	Steele	Ningpo	... 16	do	Russell and Co
... 17	Tahyew	Chi str	419	Boswell	Ningpo	... 16	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 17	Formosa	Br str	651	Stewart	Amoy	...	do	Little and Co
... 17	Auguste	Fr bq	840	Bernard	Barrard's Inlet	May 27	Lumber	Frazar and Co
... 17	Charlie	Br bq	359	Schultz	Nagasaki	Aug	Coals	Nils Moller
... 17	Tung Che	Chi g.-b.				...	General	Russell and Co
... 18	Kiangse	Am str	574	Pratt	Ningpo	... 17	do	Russell and Co
... 18	Plymouth Rock	Am str	768	Simmons	Hankow and Ports	... 16	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 18	Lee Yuen	Chi str	734	Tisdall	Tientsin	... 14	do	Siemssen and Co
... 18	Amoy	Br str	814	Drewes	Hongkong	... 13	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 19	Appin	Br str	394	Hooper	Chefoo & Tientsin	... 15	do	

DEPARTURES
(FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY
Aug. 12	Tung Che	Chi g.-b.			Ningpo	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 13	Kiangse	Am str	574	Pratt	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen and Co
... 14	Chinkiang	Br str	798	Hogg	London	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 14	Ulysses	Br str	1520	Byrne	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 14	Hankow	Br str	1382	McQueen	N'saki, Hiogo, &c.	do	P. M. S. N. Co
... 14	Nevada	Am str	1060	Williams	N'saki, Hiogo, &c.	do	M. B. S. S. Co
... 14	Takasago Maru	Jap str	1019	Ekstrand	Chefoo, &c	do	Morris, Lewis and Co
... 14	Lochbulg	Br sch	333	McPherson	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 14	Hupei	Am str	1079	Steele	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 14	Tahyew	Chi str	419	Boswell	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 14	Paouting	Am str	640	Wells	T'nsin via Chefoo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 15	Tung Ting	Chi str	241	Burr	Hankow and Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 15	Europe	Br str	528	Beckett	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Russell and Co
... 15	Hirado	Am str	1084	Friend	Hankow & Ports	do	Messageries Maritimes
... 15	Peiho	Fr str	1891	Lormier	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	
... 16	Deerés	Fr corv	890	Bosc			
... 16	Kiangse	Am str	574	Pratt	Ningpo	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 16	Swatow	Br str	530	Corner	Swatow	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 16	James S. Stone	Am bq	710	Hallett	Nagasaki	do	Frazar and Co
... 16	Haze	Am sh	862	Wilkinson	Nagasaki	Oil	Frazar and Co
... 17	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Martin	Amoy & Swatow	Sundries	Butterfield and Swire
... 17	Shanghai	Br str	1174	Hardie	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 17	China	Ger str	648	Hennings	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen and Co
... 17	Hupei	Am str	1079	Steele	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 17	Tahyew	Chi str	419	Boswell	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 17	Ping On	Br str	477	Popp	Nagasaki	Ballast	Russell and Co
... 17	Haining	Br str	545	Hutchison	Chefoo & Tientsin	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 18	Yungching	Chi str	661	Lamont	Chinkiang	Ballast	C. M. S. N. Co
... 18	Yungning	Chi str	342	Chang	Hankow & Ports	Sundries	C. M. S. N. Co
... 18	Kiangse	Am str	574	Pratt	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 19	Shingking	Am str	710	Hawes	T'nsin via Chefoo	do	Siemssen and Co
... 19	Olympia	Ger str	799	Paulsen	Swatow	do	Russell and Co
... 19	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Paul	Hankow and Ports	do	
... 19	Mosquito	H.M.g.b.	295	Paul			

Edited by R. S. GUNDEY. Printed and Published at the "North-China Daily News" Office, Shanghai.

SHANGHAI SILK, COTTON AND OPIUM RETURNS, FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1875.

FROM IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

SILK.

	To GREAT BRITAIN.	To MARSEILLES, AND CONTINENT.	To AMERICA.	To HONG- KONG, COAST PORTS, &c.	TOTAL CHINA.	JAPAN TRANSHIPPED.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total since 1st June	7,790	14,500	748	89	23,127	..	28,127
Subsequent Shipments	453	959	271	..	1,684	..	1,684
Total.....	8,243	15,459	1,020	89	24,811	..	24,811

COTTON.

	Cleared.	HONGKONG.			COAST & RIVERINE PORTS.			JAPAN.			TOTAL.
		Export.	Re-export.	Trans- shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans- shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans- shipped.	
		Piculs.	..	..	Piculs.	..	..	Piculs.	..	..	Piculs.
Total since 1st June		4,520.40	..	..	28,819.71	..	..	370.40	..	..	33,710.51
Subsequent Shipments		363.60	..	..	988.08	..	..	..	..	..	1,351.68
Total.....		4,884.00	..	..	29,807.79	..	..	370.40	..	..	35,062.19

EXPORT OF TEAS FROM SHANGHAI AND RIVER PORTS.—SEASON 1875-6.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.						TO JAPAN AND COAST PORTS AND AMERICA.					
VESSEL'S NAME.	DATE	CLEARED AT	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.	VESSEL'S NAME.	DATE	CLEARED FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.
			Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.				Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Deucalion	s.s. May 18	Shanghai	7,708.95	..	7,708.95	Oscar Vidal ...	s.s. Ju. 17	N'gawsk	2,672.57	..	2,672.57
Glenartney ...	" 19	Hankow	16,919.65	..	16,919.65	Oregonian	" 23	Nagasaki	151.01	..	151.01
Bengal	" 20	"	15,355.03	..	15,355.03	"	" 23	Yokohama	14.75	..	14.75
Anadyr	" 22	Shanghai	691.04	..	691.04	Golden Age ...	Ju. 29	New York	169.41	..	169.41
Lotus	" 26	Kiukiang	2,771.10	..	2,771.10	"	" 29	S. F'cisco	95.36	..	95.36
"	" 26	Hankow	15,728.53	..	15,728.53	"	" 29	Yokohama	17.96	..	17.96
Glenearn	" 23	"	16,877.25	..	16,877.25	Ajax	July 3	Singapore	119.00	..	119.00
Fleura Castle ..	" 24	"	19,839.16	..	19,839.16	Nevada	" 6	New York	..	120.00	120.00
Glenfalloch	" 29	"	17,948.88	..	17,948.88	"	" 6	Nagasaki	94.35	..	94.35
Strasburg	" 28	"	20,190.76	..	20,190.76	"	" 6	Hiogo	12.02	..	12.02
Hindostan	" 29	Shanghai	2,658.09	..	2,658.09	"	" 6	Yokohama	7.98	..	7.98
Antenor	" 31	"	12,703.78	..	12,703.78	Costa Rica	" 14	New York	..	469.88	469.88
Russia	" ..	"	16,109.27	..	16,109.27	"	" 17	"	145.40	..	145.40
Hankow	" ..	"	20,901.89	..	20,901.89	Cawdor Castle ..	" 22	"	..	341.29	341.29
Gordon Castle ..	June 4	Hankow	17,130.42	..	17,130.42	Gwalior	" 22	Boston	..	22.64	22.64
Agamemnon ...	May 31	Shanghai	17.85	..	17.85	Priam	" 29	Odessa	596.79	..	596.79
Achilles	Ju. 14	"	14,173.44	122.68	14,296.12	"	" 29	New York	263.20	100.00	363.20
"	" 14	"	196.60	..	196.60	"	" 29	Boston	64.98	233.57	298.55
Zambesi	" 12	"	4,780.39	..	4,780.39	Glengyle	" 29	New York	53.60	269.23	322.83
Venice	" 13	Hankow	12,444.81	..	12,444.81	Golden Age ...	" 30	S. F'cisco	13.10	262.54	275.64
"	" 14	Kiukiang	2,390.21	..	2,390.21	"	" 30	New York	125.86	566.20	692.06
Cutty Sark ...	" 18	Shanghai	10,107.74	..	10,107.74	"	" 30	Boston	54.66	199.27	253.93
Tigre	" 19	"	8.88	..	8.88	"	" 30	Hamilton	66.28	..	66.28
Tchihatchoff ..	" 26	Hankow	6,897.16	..	6,897.16	"	" 30	Yokohama	5.09	..	5.09
Tartar	" 25	Shanghai	11,458.75	..	11,458.75	Cathay	Aug. 7	Bombay	7.40	238.21	245.61
Nizam	" 26	"	3,227.90	..	3,227.90	"	" 7	Odessa	251.36	..	251.36
"	" 26	"	826.80	..	826.80	Costa Rica	" 4	Yokohama	1.62	..	1.62
Glaucus	" 25	"	10,457.26	..	10,457.26	Hochung	July 29	Tientsin	659.73	..	659.73
Ava	July 3	"	347.99	..	347.99	China	" 28	Hongkong	9.30	..	9.30
"	" 3	"	9.81	..	9.81	Hupei	" 31	Ningpo	..	305.95	305.95
Ajax	" 3	"	6,956.92	..	6,956.92	Chili	" 27	Tientsin	400.46	0.30	400.76
Altona	" 3	"	7,848.44	..	7,848.44	Tokio Maru ...	" 30	Hiogo	2.40	..	2.40
Craigforth	" 8	Hankow	9,465.68	..	9,465.68	Europe	" 31	Chefoo	27.00	..	27.00
Venetia	" 10	Shanghai	6,300.08	1,298.19	7,598.27	Yungching	Aug. 2	Tientsin	823.03	..	823.03
Black Adder ...	" 16	"	10,691.87	..	10,691.87	Haining	" 3	"	1,284.84	..	1,284.84
Cawdor Castle ..	" 15	Hankow	11,700.60	..	11,700.60	Howsang	" 5	"	317.90	..	317.90
"	" 16	Kiukiang	2,985.22	..	2,985.22	Nevada	" 14	New York	32.00	1,021.91	1,053.91
Sarpedon	" 17	Shanghai	5,572.04	..	5,572.04	"	" 14	Chicago	..	524.39	524.39
Hoogly	" 17	"	11.66	650.38	662.04	"	" 14	S. F'cisco	131.60	..	131.60
"	" 17	"	8.68	..	8.68	Total.....			8,433.25	4,957.91	13,391.16
Cawdor Castle ..	" 22	"	1,578.92	2,196.99	3,775.91						
Egeria	" 17	"	8,626.35	..	8,626.35						
"	" 17	Hamburg	10.40	..	10.40						
Gwalior	" 24	London	4,353.42	897.18	5,250.60						
"	" 24	Bombay	..	22.64	22.64						
Priam	" 29	Shanghai	2,950.30	668.07	3,627.37						
Glengyle	" 29	"	12,576.47	1,063.59	13,640.06						
Iraoudy	" 31	"	111.71	706.63	818.34						
Deerhound ...	Aug. 4	"	6,069.60	..	6,069.60						
Glenroy	" 6	"	5,614.83	305.41	5,920.24						
Cathay	" 7	"	5,048.70	1,439.56	6,488.26						
"	" 7	Continent	8.10	..	8.10						
"	" 7	Bombay	7.40	238.31	245.71						
Egean	" 6	Hankow	..	..	8,390.77						
Feibo	" 14	Shanghai	0.56	1,166.96	1,667.52						
Ulysses	" 13	"	6,764.85	936.12	7,699.97						
Total.....			396,141.19	11,722.71	416,254.67						

OPIMUM.

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 14TH AUGUST, 1875.

IMPORTED.	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.	
	Cheats.	Weight.	Cheats.	Weight.	Cheats.	Weight.	Cheats.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	55	55.00	205	246.00	128	153.60	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	10	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	65	65.00	205	246.00	128	153.60	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption Landed direct from Importing Vessels—5 chests Patna—6 p.; 1 chest Persiau—1 p.	12	12.00	126	151.20	31	25.20	..	..

Description.	Chinkiang.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Ohefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Ningpo.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Total.
RE-EXPORTED.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.
Malwa.....	248½ 248.50	44 44.00	45 45.00	21 21.00	164½ 161.50	2 2.00	167½ 167.50	.. ..	.. ..	692½ 692.50
Patna.....	79 84.80	1 1.50	8 9.60	.. ..	5 6.00	.. ..	6 7.20	.. ..	.. ..	99 118.80
Benares.....	23 27.60	.. ..	.. ..	1 1.20	.. ..	.. ..	2 2.40	.. ..	.. ..	25 31.20
Persian.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Malwa Re-exported from shore.) .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total.....	350½ 370.90	45 45.20	53 54.60	22 22.20	169½ 170.50	2 2.00	175½ 177.10	.. ..	.. ..	817½ 842.50

FOOCHOW TEAS.

(From the Foochow Herald.)

EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—SEASON 1875-1876.

Date of Departure.	Ship's Name.	(Customs' Returns.)								Consignees' Returns.
		Congou. lbs.	Souchong. lbs.	Oolong. lbs.	F. Pekoe. lbs.	Sc'd Orange Pekoe. lbs.	Sc'd Caper. lbs.	Mixed, & Green. lbs.	Total. lbs.	
1875.	Previously Reported	25,633,530	1,372,180	560,769	146,624	825,691	114,950	25,288	28,678,832	28,479,451
July 29	Forward Ho!	1,247,335	24,740	10,017	.. ..	74,849	4,915	.....	1,379,856	1,383,104
Aug. 1	Sea Gull, s.s.	1,256,017	179,700	58,640	14,420	137,697	25,278	*1,073	1,672,825	1,660,000
„ 4	Priam, s.s.	\$760,379	44,051	373	.....	84,761	11,337	†2,031	902,932	913,756
From 1st May to 5th Aug., 1875		28,897,261	1,638,671	629,799	161,044	1,122,998	156,480	28,392	32,634,445	32,436,111
„ 1st „ „ 5th „ 1874		27,718,937	1,565,450	606,619	123,881	1,227,182	228,629	26,936	†31,497,634	.....

* Mixed. † Inclusive of cargo per Canton, 1,396,215 lbs. Wrecked. ‡ Including 1,528 lbs. Kaisow Buds.
§ Including 39,829 lbs. to New York, and 12,840 lbs. to Hongkong.

EXPORT TO THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—(Customs' Returns.)

Date of Departure.	Ship's Name.	Port.	Congou. lbs.	Souchong. lbs.	Oolong. lbs.	Scented Tea. lbs.	Green. lbs.	Sundry and Mixed. lbs.	Total. lbs.
1875.	Previously Reported	.....	6,982,591	1,703	14,289	176,872	13,471	2,340	7,171,266
Aug. 1	Alexandrine	Melbourne	320,903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320,903
From 1st May to 5th Aug., 1875			7,303,494	1,703	14,289	176,872	13,471	2,340	7,492,169
„ 1st „ „ 5th „ 1874			6,584,941	19,304	27,040	212,604	1,704	933	6,846,526

EXPORT COASTWISE.—(Customs' Returns.)

Date of Departure.	Ship's Name.	Port.	Congou. lbs.	Souchong. lbs.	Oolong & Pouchong. lbs.	F. Pekoe. lbs.	Scented Tea. lbs.	Mixed & Green Tea. lbs.	Brick Tea & Dust. lbs.	Total. lbs.
1875.	Previously Reported.....	.....	1,384,010	182,636	261,259	59,279	151,470	56,997	231,657	2,347,308
July 29	Kwang Tung, s.s.	Hongkong	93,668	627	627	.....	.....	80	.....	94,375
Aug. 1	Yesso, s.s.	Hongkong	*146,068	**76,917	28,794	§1,372	†4,267	†1,044	.....	258,462
From 1st May to 5th Aug., 1875			1,623,746	259,553	290,680	60,651	155,737	58,121	231,657	2,700,145
„ 1st „ „ 5th „ 1874			799,643	699,435	261,967	85,084	442,750	319,812	.....	2,608,691

* Including 100,752 lbs. to Brisbane. ** Including 65,332 lbs. to Marseilles. † Including 1,920 lbs. Canton leaf.
‡ Including 1,000 lbs. Tea Stalks to Marseilles. § to Marseilles.